Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1862. NUMBER 133.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE ... Sixth night of the ... J. WILKES BOOTH ... SATURDAY EVENING ... The Apostate. ... THE MARBLE HEART ...

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN, On Washington street, op. the Court House. Performance every evening ... JAMES MELVILLE ...

VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND ... A. J. VAAS, Leader.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURE ... IN BRYAN HALL, Monday Evening, Dec. 8th, 1862 ... TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION. ... Oratorios, Miscellaneous Concerts and Operatic Selections. ... ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS Under the direction of HANS BALATKA, Conductor of the Society. ... A Young Lady from New York ... ED. P. WARD, Assistant Secretary. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, President.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY ... J. EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. 114 Wabash Avenue ...

Auction Sales.

ITALIAN MARBLE, PARIAN, Garden and Monumental STATUARY, ... VITI BROTHERS ... AT AUCTION, At Store 54 Dearborn street, On THURSDAY, Dec. 11 ... PARLORS, CHAMBERS, OR HALLS ... W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, On Thursday, December ... Parlor, Dining Room, and Chamber Furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

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GORE, WILSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET ... BOOTS AND SHOES ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Second-hand ... FOR SALE—A fine ... FOR SALE—$325 cash will ... Desirable Residence Lot ... FOR SALE—The Office Fixtures ... FOR SALE—Iowa Lands ... FOR SALE—A first-class ... FOR SALE—A family ... FOR SALE—Choice Dairy ... FOR SALE—A Good ...

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. ... "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1862.

THE NEWS.

The advices from Gen. Grant's army of to-day are interesting. The expedition under Gen. Hovey, which left Helena a few days since, its destination shrouded in mystery, landed at Friar's Point in Mississippi, just below Helena, and by rapid marches quietly took Grenada, and now hold possession of it. The rebels manifesting ... by leaving in time to prevent capture. In the meantime, Gen. Grant's army is pushing towards the same point, his advance being in close proximity to the timid heels of the fleeing rebels. When last heard from, the advance was beyond Oxford, which is but forty miles of Grenada. It will appear, by reference to a map of the locality that the rebels who are trying to get out of Grant's way will have to make a considerable diversion from their present headquarters, or be ground to powder between the upper millstones of Hovey's and Grant's columns. We hope to hear that they are dispersed or captured within a few days. With the possession of Grenada, Vicksburg must fall by its own weight, while Jackson and Columbus will almost certainly follow in our embrace. The rebellion in the Mississippi Valley, we think is in its last ...

Indications of a forward movement in Burnside's army are said to be manifest in Washington, which we hope are true. The court martial cases of Porter and McDowell are growing in interest. General Kelley reports a handsome Federal victory in Pocahontas county, Virginia.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

A dispatch from Washington states that private letters from France represent that the Emperor is still bent on intervention. He wants an armistice of six months, during which time the rebels can sell him their cotton and supply themselves for a renewal of the war. Our Government, of course, cannot listen to any such ridiculous proposition, and Napoleon must content himself with diplomatic notes, unless he is ready to employ military and naval power to gain his wishes. But in that event, he would obtain no cotton: he would get instead larger proportions and larger duties than has entered into his calculation. An interference in the American quarrel on the part of France, would be the termination of the rebellion, of French commerce from the seas, and of kicking his red legged Zouaves out of Mexico.

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTION.

At the recent charter election in New York, the Republican candidate for Comptroller on whom the contest turned, was elected by 13,536 votes. One month previously Seymour (Democrat) beat Wadsworth (Republican) 31,771 majority. This shows a Republican gain 18,235. At the charter election the Republican party was censured for not pushing the war more vigorously. The vote cast on that occasion was as follows:

Brennan (Democrat)	54,306
... (Republican)	22,535
Democratic majority	31,771

In receiving this vote of want of confidence in the conduct of the war, the President concluded to turn over a new leaf. One of his first steps was to discharge Gen. McClellan, who had held back the army, and would neither let it fight or pursue the enemy. His next was to dismiss McClellan's bosom friend, Fitz John Porter, and order him to be court-martialed. Thereupon Fernando Wood, and his organ, the double-head World, howled at the Administration. John Van Buren and George Francis Train raved and tore their shirts off before audiences of pimps, vagabonds, dead-rabbits, grog bruisers, thieves, and loafers of all degrees, calling on them to administer a stunning rebuke to the "Abolitions" for advising the President to dismiss those idols of the "Five Points," McClellan and Porter, by rolling up a majority unparalleled in the annals of politics. Prince John nominated "Young Napoleon" for President, and called for ... The Brooks and Woods exhorted the great unwashed to render such an appalling verdict as would frighten Old Abe out of his purpose of carrying into effect his Proclamation of freedom on the first of January. Now behold the result of the election:

Anti-McClellan, for Proclamation	25,372
Pro-McClellan and against Proclamation	38,908
Democratic majority now	13,536
Democratic majority one month ago	31,771
Loss since November election	18,235

The Republicans made but little effort. They exerted themselves they might cut the Democratic majority down to three or four thousand. Little Mac must be greatly flattered at this endorsement of his claims for President in '64, in falling 18,000 votes behind Seymour.

The election in New York city shows the President that, the people will support him if he goes ahead. Let him decapitate every general that will not fight and purge; let him enforce the Proclamation to the letter and the city of New York, overwhelmingly Democratic as it is, will give a handsome majority at the next election. The people want the rebellion put down in the speediest manner possible, and the slaves of the rebels emancipated as a punishment for present crimes and security against future rebellions.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The statement recently put forth by the Chicago Times, that propositions of peace had been made to the Government of the United States by the rebels who are assailing it, and that all knowledge of these propositions has been withheld from the people by the President and his advisers, is, we venture to say, wholly without foundation, unless indeed the vagaries of Fernando Wood, and the negotiations of the Knights of the Golden Circle are to be taken as authorities in so far as they present and represent the wishes and purposes of the Government that the rebels have set up. And though the Times should continue its vociferations every day for a year, no man who knows Abraham Lincoln, knows how much he abhors war and its evils, and how sincerely and profoundly he desires a return of peace, will be convinced by its clamor, that he is carrying on the war for purposes of his own, or that proposals for submission to the outraged and violated laws, bearing the impress of competent rebel authority were ... he would lose a day in making them known to the other branches of the Government. The Times' story ... the fabrication of one who feels in his own person ... upon a rebel head.

... The report in the afternoon ... of the capture and burning of ... ship—the Harriet Spalding ... from New York for ... is doubtless a ... has arrived at Fall ... of the Spalding is ... Peabody.

Treasury Notes.

It is a noticeable fact to Mr. Spaulding, who in a sense, represents Mr. Chase in the Committee, adheres to his original idea respecting the convertability of treasury notes into twenty year six per cent bonds. At the outset he was opposed to the five-twenty bonds, and still thinks that treasury notes should be at all times convertible into regular twenty year six per cents. It is quite probable that this change will yet be made, and that holders of treasury notes will be able, before the close of the present session, to covert them into twenty year bonds at six per cent interest.

Brownlow Upon Buell.

Parson Brownlow, in a letter to the Philadelphia Press, says that all that has saved Tennessee is Andrew Johnson, and not Buell. On this point the Parson uses the following language: "Gen. Buell wanted to surrender Nashville three months ago, and but for Gov. Johnson, would have done it. No man here can hear all the facts without arriving at the conclusion that Gen. Buell feared his own personal safety, and kept his whole army about him, as a body guard, to defend him. In other words he was so fearful of being whipped, that he would not engage in a battle at all. Another bad sign is that Gen. Buell is the most popular man with the rebels that is in the United States army. They regard him as favoring a Southern Confederacy, and wishing to make the Ohio River the line. How that is God only knows, but such is the opinion entertained by Union men."

A SPECIMEN OF REBEL NEWS.—A soldier in one of the Connecticut regiments at New Orleans has sent home a copy of the Thibbodeaux Sentinel Extra, which was obtained when our troops beat the enemy at Thibbodeaux, La., recently. It contains a dispatch purported to be dated at Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, addressed to Jeff. Davis and signed Robert T. Lee, General Commanding, stating that the Confederate States flag had just been hoisted over the United States capitol by "the remaining eight privates of the 2d company of Washington artillery of Louisiana;" that Stonewall Jackson had taken York, Pa., and destroyed all the manufactories; that he was marching on Baltimore; that he took all the cannon on Arlington Hights, not one of which was spiked; and that there was a great panic in New York and Philadelphia, as well there might have been if any of these lies had been true.

Wilkes on Seward.

In the Spirit of the Times of the 6th inst., Geo. Wilks pays his respects to the statesmanship exhibited by Mr. Seward since he has been in the Cabinet. We have room but for the following extract:

It is plain to us, that Mr. Seward, having set out by underrating the rebellion, became in due time, the victim of his own delusion; and then, with a view of vindicating his prescience of his statesmanship, if not with the loftier motive of serving the nation, resolved to permit no settlement to be made, that was not initiated and entirely manipulated by him. Devoting himself, therefore, to the obtaining of a controlling influence over the President, he has persistently, by his military instruments, turned the edge of the sword from our enemies, and held the two sections, all in arms and idle, until they should be sufficiently exhausted for his mediation. In keeping with this blunder, is the statesmanship of his entire career, and perhaps the grossest act of all, was the one which surrendered, at the outset, one-half the cause of his country in the blockade of the Southern ports.

Against all advice, all experience, and all legal teaching, Mr. Seward undertook this act. He was told that a nation guards its own ports, and blockades only those of a belligerent enemy; and he was earnestly requested to make them an object of criminal jurisdiction, by proclaiming them no longer ports of entry, instead of subject to the gravest attributes of international law and war. But he paid no heed to this advice, and the immediate result of this vast error was, that the European powers followed his example, acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, in name, as he had done in fact. This was the first great gift of Mr. Seward's genius to the country, in connection with the war he so little understood; and no ordinary figure will now serve to show how much the blunder cost us. It surely cost us all the ravages inflicted by the Nashville Sumter and Alabama, and may soon launch against us a Confederate iron navy from the dockyards of the Clyde. It cannot be objected in defence of Mr. Seward, that he had no experience to guide him in the premises, for there were precedents upon the books and it is the business of a statesman to be read in all the history that attaches to his duty. He knew, or should have known, of the case of the Vixen, to be found in the English Parliamentary reports of 1837; and have found in that, a prudent regulation for his conduct. The Russians were at that period engaged in suppressing a revolt of the Circassians, who held some ports on the Black Sea. Russia, recognizing these ports as an integral portion of her empire, proclaimed them to the world as under "surveillance," and closed. The Vixen, which was an English vessel, was caught violating this proper notice, taken captive and condemned. The British Government made reclamation for the value of the ship and cargo, but Russia refused all compensation; and Britain acquiesced in the decision by dropping the demand. Here was a rule for Mr. Seward, that would have saved this country millions upon millions to its commerce, and half its dignity before mankind. If Mr. Seward did not know of it, he betrays an unpardonable ignorance of his business; if he did, and out of consideration to his erring brethren of the South, he failed to make proper application of it, he perpetrated a gigantic crime.

A New Movement on Richmond.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

We have an intimation that Lee's army is falling back, having thrown up works about Fredericksburg for temporary defense, to gain time by holding our army in check in its movement toward Richmond, the superiority of which is well known and now acknowledged by the rebels. This has been all understood by Gen. Burnside, who long ago had the most positive assurances that the enemy designed falling upon our divisions now occupying points on the coast, and destroying them. To frustrate these schemes, it was necessary to make an immediate and important movement in front of the enemy, until we were able to attack in front and rear, with a hope of annihilating him. This end was gained in the movement to Falmouth, and the demand for the surrender of Fredericksburg, which, it must be confessed, was admirably managed, and has been eminently successful. While this little game of strategy was progressing, advantage was taken of the time gained to prepare for an important movement against the enemy by a different route from any hitherto selected. The enemy, feeling the insecurity of his lines of retreat, and his inability to meet the Army of the Potomac successfully in battle, is undoubtedly contemplating a retrograde movement. An advance of the army under Gen. Burnside will either force the rebels to fight on the Rappahannock or hasten their retreat towards the James River. This matter has been fully weighed by Gen. Halleck from suggestions of the President, his Cabinet and Gen. Burnside, and we have reason to believe that an advance will be made soon, the success of which will show results which will prove that the United States must dictate its own terms for an honorable peace, and not accept propositions for a most ignominious compromise offered by John Letcher to Fernando Wood through the Maryland "underground mail," as enunciated by that gentleman in a speech made in New York city on Saturday evening last.

The Military Departments.

Our army is at present divided into ten Departments, as follows:

The Middle Department (embracing the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.)
The Department of Virginia.
The Department of North Carolina.
The Department of the South.
The Department of the Gulf.
The Department of the Ohio.
The Department of the Cumberland.
The Department of the Tennessee.
The Department of the Mississippi.
The Department of the Missouri.

If our readers, either abroad or at home, will turn to their maps, and starting at the city of Washington, will trace down the Potomac and the Chesapeake to Fortress Monroe, then along the coasts of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, to Corpus Christi; and then returning, start again at the national capital, and will trace westward up the Potomac and across the Alleghanies, southwestward through Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee to Memphis on the Mississippi, and thence across through Northern Arkansas to the Indian Territory, they will begin to have an idea of the magnitude of the line covered by the foregoing departments. It is this line, extended beyond any parallel in history, and almost beyond the conception of our critics in Europe, that our armies have to occupy and protect, and upon which they carry on the gigantic operations of suppressing a rebellion which has usurped the possession of an empire. The coast line alone, including bays, sounds, &c., is not less than 5,000 miles in length, and the territory around which the cordon of our armies is obliged to be extended, is as great in extent as the Empires of Austria, France, Great Britain and Prussia combined.

Hon. Edward Everett is reported to be seriously ill, so much so as to be compelled to give up all his lecturing engagements.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

GRENADA IN OUR POSSESSION.

Grant Pursuing the Running Rebels

VICKSBURG, JACKSON AND COLUMBUS MUST FALL.

The Grenada Appeal Iteneratory.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Dec. 6, 1862.

We have advices from Memphis to the 4th, stating that Gens. Hovey and Washburn, with Steele's forces, entered and took possession of Grenada, Miss., on Monday evening of this week, without meeting with resistance. This is the grand result of the Friar's Point cavalry expedition, of which hints have lately been sent.

Gen. Grant was known to be in possession of Abbeville yesterday, and his advance pursuing the rebels beyond Oxford. They may make a stand near Oxford yet. If not, they must defend Columbus, Miss.

The Grenada Appeal has removed to Marietta, Ga., whence it will be chased by Rosecrans. There is a paper mill at Marietta.

Vicksburg is untenable if Columbus cannot be held, then Jackson must also fall.

The secesh in Memphis disbelieve the report of the abandonment of Grenada, but our Memphis correspondent has information from the most reliable source—Mr. Alfred Spink, the banker, and Mr. W. Z. Smith, well known.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1862.

The War Department has official advices from the Southwest, which are to the effect that the expedition from Helena, Ark., under command of Gens. Hovey and Washburn, took possession of Grenada, Miss., yesterday, The rebels left in a hurry. They destroyed ten locomotives and 100 cars. Grant's forces were pushing forward.

CAIRO, Dec. 6.—Gen. Hovey left Helena on the 27th of November, with about 20,000 troops. He landed at Friar's Point, on the Mississippi side, twelve miles below. From that point he marched direct to Grenada, which is 100 miles south of Memphis. The presence of so large a force in the heart of Mississippi caused most intense consternation among the people. Large numbers fled in terror. The people of Grenada heard of the approach of the Federal army, and for several days there was great commotion. Hundreds left town, accelerated in their flight by the extreme haste with which the Appeal proprietors packed up and made off—it is supposed to Marietta, Ga., where a paper mill is said to be in operation. Gen. Hovey reached Grenada on Monday evening. The few Confederate soldiers in town left at his approach. They had planted four cannon on the highest hill near town, but they pointed north and could not be used in an opposite direction. Before leaving, the rebels burned about 100 cars.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL ADVICES OF THE VICTORY AT GRENADA.

Indications of a Forward Movement.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

The Court-Martial Cases.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1862.

The War Department has official advices of the victories in the Southwest. Anxiety is felt in some military circles for Grant's position, but most regard him as entirely master the situation.

Indications of a movement in Burnside's army are not wanting, and hence we have countless rumors that a movement has actually begun. All are unfounded.

We had rain and light snow last night, which has melted somewhat, but is freezing up now, and there is every prospect that the roads will be in good order this morning.

The Intelligencer is calling attention to the fact that Halleck entertains the same opinion of Sigel that Pope expressed in his lately published dispatch, and arguing thence against Halleck for placing Sigel in so important a command while thinking him unreliable, and, then for allowing this disparaging opinion to become public in his report.

The Washington papers all speak favorably of the ability of Chase's report, and the Chronicle, the government organ, endorses its recommendations.

The examining surgeons for the pension bureau appointed, are John McCabe of Carlisle, Ill, N. Sherman of Plymouth, Ind., and Samuel McClure of Olney, Ill.

In the Porter court martial, the cross-examination of Pope was concluded to-day. The defense gained less of Pope in cross-examination than they did yesterday, and the case seems going decidedly against Porter. His letter to Burnside, and the President's advice to Pope to watch Porter, as he did not trust him, are strong points against the accused. The whole testimony thus far goes to show that if Porter had obeyed orders, Jackson would certainly have been crushed. This court martial will last a week or ten days yet.

Goodwin was engaged in the McDowell court in trying to establish his character. Gen. Haupt testified to McDowell's devotion to his duties, instancing such cases as his remaining out in the rain all night, personally superintending the loading of cars, forwarding supply trains, &c.

The stories about rebel propositions of peace in the New York papers, which may have been telegraphed West, are utterly unfounded.

TERRIBLE GALE AT ASPINWALL.

Loss of the U. S. Brig Bainbridge.

Matters in New York City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall 25th, has arrived. There had been a tremendous gale at Aspinwall, lasting three days, during which the British brig Bolivar and steamer Avon were wrecked. No lives were lost. The steamer Ocean Queen lost her paddle box, but succeeded in getting to sea. The United States brig Bainbridge was abandoned by her officers and crew after throwing overboard her guns and stores. All communication between Panama and Aspinwall was suspended. The wires were broke down and the railroad under water, but it was expected to be in running order by the 29th, as the water was subsiding.

Nothing new from Central America.

The ship George Washington was overhauled to-day, while attempting to go to sea, by the United States Marshal. It is alleged she has contraband goods aboard.

It is rumored that several French vessels have been seized by the government, but it is untrue.

The Custom House was given up to-day and all mercantile business will now be transacted in the Old Exchange building.

At a meeting at the Corn Exchange to-day there was subscribed over $9,000 and 1,500 bushels of corn, for the suffering English operatives.

Pope's Explanation of the Banks' Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1862.

GENERAL: With your report, published this morning in the Chronicle newspaper, is a dispatch of mine, containing the following paragraph:

"Banks' corps is very weak, numbering not more than 5,000 men, and is much demoralized."

This paragraph might seem to imply some reproach upon that gallant corps, but such would be very far from my intention, and very unjust. That corps, under its gallant leader, had fought the bloody battle of Cedar Mountain, and there rendered service which merits the gratitude of the country. But in that severe and hard-fought action General Banks himself was so badly injured as to be unfit for duty. Generals Augur, Geary and Carroll had been badly wounded; nearly all of the field and company officers, particularly of the Massachusetts regiments, had been killed or wounded, and the corps was nearly destitute of officers.

After such service as they had rendered, and the broken condition in which their gallant and heroic fighting had left them, they should for a time have been withdrawn from the presence of the enemy, until they could be rested and their officers replaced. I should have done so at once, but that it was impossible at that time to spare a man from the front.

In the hurry and brevity of a telegraphic dispatch, it was not possible to explain to you why this corps was really unfit for service.

God forbid that I should be supposed, even by misconception of my dispatch, to cast even the implication of reproach upon this gallant corps and its intrepid leader.

I trust you will make this letter public, in justice to General Banks and his corps.

I am, General, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major General.
Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gen. Curtis on the Status of Contrabands—A Demand Made for Gen. McNeil by Jeff. Davis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6, 1862.

On the 5th inst. the Provost Marshal General of the department addressed a communication to Maj. Gen. Curtis, stating that certain slaves had applied to him for a paper that could protect them from arrest or molestation. They asked military protection as slaves who had been emancipated by the act of Congress of July 17th, 1862. On account of the disloyalty of their masters, who were at this time in the rebel army; and upon this statement the views and wishes of Gen. Curtis were asked, and that an answer might be given in conformity to such instructions as he thought proper to give. The answer of Gen. Curtis is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5th, 1862.

If negroes belong to rebels, they are free. If they run into our lines for safety, protect them. It is competent for any officer to judge of the status of the negro from available testimony. By testimony I do not mean to exclude such testimony as we usually take to ascertain the truth, and do not confine officers to what is technically called legal testimony, but the mere averment of a negro himself, that he, the slave of a rebel should be only prima facia evidence of the fact, which may be traversed by other proof. The Provost Marshal General and Provost Marshals of districts may certify as to the status of the negro, and such certificate must be respected by all persons within my command.

S. R. CURTIS, Major General,
Commanding Department of Missouri.

Information has been received at Headquarters that the demand for General McNeil's surrender has arrived within the Federal lines. General McNeil is in this city.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

HANDSOME FEDERAL VICTORY.

Attempt of Guerillas to Capture a Federal Vessel.

THE MAKE A BAD THING OF IT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following was received at headquarters:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28, 1862.

To Major N. H. McLean, A. A. G.

Col. Paxton of the 2d Virginia cavalry, supported by the 11th Ohio infantry, made an attack on a part of the enemy near Cold Knob, Green Briar county, on the 26th inst. It was a successful surprise, capturing two commissioned officers, 100 non-commissioned officers and privates, 100 horses, 200 stand of arms, four wagons and the camp equipage of a regiment. The equipage and part of the arms were destroyed by Col. Paxton. No loss on our side. On the day before a small scouting party of the 8th Virginia had skirmish with the enemy's cavalry in Logan county. Our men were outnumbered and forced to retreat, though without serious loss.

(Signed,) D. B. COX, Maj. Gen.

On Wednesday morning the Dragon, under command of Capt. Wright, en route to Port Royal, her engine broke down, and she was forced to remain some hours near Bowler's Rocks, about twenty-five miles up the river. A party of rebels probably thinking she was not armed, put off from the south side of the river in five or six boats, in which were about fifty persons, observed, and made toward the Dragon, but before they had approached too near, Capt. Wright let fly a shell, which exploded in one of the boats, and they hastily pushed for the shore. With a glass, officers said the men were dressed in various uniforms, and was probably a guerilla band. The Dragon was towed down by the Satellite, and this morning was brought to the Washington Navy Yard by the Resolute.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The following is from the New York Herald:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 5, 1862.

Recent reconnoisances have discovered that no attempt is made by the enemy to hold the section of country north of the Rappahannock, their forces having entirely evacuated the country with the exception of small scouting parties. These cross the river at small blind ferries, now easily found in consequence of low water, dash upon our outposts, and succeed in escaping by some new routes unknown to our pickets.

The difficulties heretofore existing in the transmission of mails between Washington and headquarters, by the energy of Headquarters Postmasters Haslett and Cooley, have at length been overcome, and we now get letters without delay.

Convalescent and exchanged prisoners are flocking to their respective commands in great numbers.

Burnside's order recommending the discharge of officers who are guilty of neglect of duty in allowing their commands to be surprised by the enemy, gives universal satisfaction, and will undoubtedly correct the serious evil of carelessness on the part of commanders of outposts.

No news from the front.

Yesterday Hooker reviewed Sickles' division. The day was splendid, and the field unexcelled. The military display was the finest of the campaign.

From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 6.—A law question of some interest is just now under discussion in this city. Some time since Wm. Wheeler, Esq., Sheriff of Macon county, by the failure of the Railroad Bank at Decatur, became a defaulter to the State for about $15,000 for taxes collected by him. Subsequently suit was brought against the sureties on Mr. Wheeler's bond, and a judgment obtained. Execution has been issued to satisfy this judgment, and here arises the point.

Mr. Thomas Lewis, the owner of the Railroad Bank, is one of Mr. Wheeler's bondsmen, and the other bondsmen insist, as Mr. Wheeler became a defaulter through the collapse of Mr. Lewis' bank, and as Mr. Lewis had the benefit of the money, that he alone ought to satisfy the execution.

The United States District Court, sitting as a Court of Admiralty, in this city, has adjourned. Several important cases have been continued for future hearing.

Col. Morrison, United States Superintendent of the recruiting service in this State, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be again able to attend to business in his office.

There are now only about 200 recruits remaining at Camp Yates, the rest having gone forward to join their respective regiments.

On Thursday, as the evening train on the Great Western Railroad was approaching town, it ran into a drove of cattle on the track, killing and crippling seven. They belonged to Mr. Loose, and had broken out of their pasture. The locomotive whistle had become deranged, and would not blow, which caused the accident. The train was only temporarily delayed.

Judge Peters, Republican, is declared elected from the 9th Senatorial district, which makes the Senate stand twelve Republicans to thirteen Democrats.

Arrest of a Deputy U. S. Marshal.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The arrest of Krigler and Wright of Hunterdon county, N. J., made some time ago, on a charge of interfering with enlistments, has been the subject of inquiry by the grand jury of Hunterdon county, which body has just adjourned. Several bills of indictment were presented against parties concerned in arrests—among the number is one against Abraham R. Harris of this city, deputy United States Marshal. Marshal Harris was arrested and taken to Flemington this morning. It is said the authority for the arrest of Krigler and Wright came from the United States District Attorney of this State.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The 67th regiment, Col. Emerson, and 89th, Col. Murray, left for the seat of war to-day.

Thirteen thousand troops have left this point for down the Mississippi during the past two months. Two thousand are left here to guard the arsenal, camps, and the rebels at home.

CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORTED PEACE OVERTURES.

The Emperor Napoleon Bent on Intervention in Our Affairs.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1862.

The N. Y. Tribune's Washington dispatch says: "The statement in the Barney letter, printed in to-day's Tribune, that Dr. Barney, of Baltimore, has has had an interview with President Lincoln, is contradicted on the highest authority. It is further to be stated on the same authority, that the President has no knowledge whatever of the statements contained in the letter, and no communication on the subject, or embodying such information, has been made to him in any way. Leading Republicans deny all knowledge of the matter, and the supposition that this letter has any weight for their alleged attention to Barney's statements, is entirely erroneous. It may be added that no recent communication from Fernando Wood has been received by the President, and none whatever on these or similar subjects.

Private advices from one of the most eminent friends of America in France, represent that the recent offer of mediation by Napoleon is there regarded as the expression of a deliberate and matured purpose, from which the Emperor will not recede, and it is considered a serious blow to our cause in Europe, and to the cause of Freedom in Europe not less than in America."

Sailing of an Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Advices from Fortress Monroe, yesterday, announce the sailing of a fleet of several transports and two ironclads, with sealed orders. Destination unknown.

Naval.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The steamers Mississippi and Merrimac, from Newbern for Boston, anchored off Woods' Hole this afternoon, and were ordered to New York.

The steam gunboat Maui, was successfully launched to-day. She is built on the plan of Ericsson's Monitor, with one turret.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The Ophir silver mine has declared a December dividend of $72 per foot.

Gen. Wright has ordered troops to protect the Humboldt region.

Reported Conflagration.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 6.—It is reported that the whole business portion of Lock Haven is on fire this morning.

OUR TWO CEMETERIES.

"Now, What Says Graceland ?"

Editors Chicago Tribune.

There are two points in your editorial article of yesterday, to which, as I am this morning again especially appealed to, I will cheerfully reply. First, in reference to the establishment of cemeteries generally, it has been conclusively shown, not only in Chicago but wherever the experiment has been tried, that cemeteries committed solely to the charge of municipal corporations are wretchedly managed, and are sooner or later either abandoned or utterly neglected. Hence, the most beautiful rural cemeteries in the world are such as owe their existence to private enterprise. All the chief cemeteries of our country have so originated, and Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia, which is second to none of them, is, to my certain knowledge, conducted precisely upon the plan of Graceland, the worthy President having counselled me from the inception of that enterprise to the present time. Now a word as to the origin of Graceland, which never before has been published, and would not now be but for the tenor and appeal of your article. A few years since, I had the melancholy occasion to secure for immediate use a lot in the old City Cemetery, then the only place of burial about Chicago, and in a condition sad to behold. As an accommodation, $120 procured for me a part of a family lot on "the ridge," the value of a full sized family burial lot there being at that time $500.

The neglected and actually repulsive condition of the cemetery induced my search of land for a rural burying ground, more remote from and more worthy of the city. Succeeding in finding it, I employed much of my time in studying the subject of cemeteries, and obtained from abroad the best works which had been published upon the subject. My plan in its crude state was communicated to some of our citizens, (as they now well remember,) but its adoption into practical execution was indefinitely suspended by the establishment of Rosehill. The Presidency of Rosehill Cemetery Company subsequently tendered to me by officers of that company, was declined, but that offer revived in my mind the subject of cemeteries. Not that the grounds at Rosehill were ill adapted or unsuited to burial purposes, for I am glad to say the reverse is true; but because I thought then, as all agree now, that our citizens would be benefited by having two cemeteries between which to make selections. Would a hundred gentlemen have united with me to purchase and lay out grounds for a rural cemetery, I should have cheerfully joined upon any basis of operation at all equitable to ourselves, and liberal to the public. After years of thought and labor expended by one or a few individuals in subduing a wilderness of underbrush, grading, making miles of roads, engaging the best landscape gardening talent of the country, and expending a little fortune in the purchase, permanent inclosure and general embellishment of cemetery grounds to say nothing of the hiring of clerks, superintendent and gardener, besides running a public conveyance and defraying the thousand other expenses incident to such an enterprise, the results obtained are not apt to impress an "outsider" as having been attended with a tithe of the difficulties and outlays that have been actually incurred. When the "times" were most unpropitious with another and a good cemetery already established, and well under way, this undertaking was by many deemed bold and of very doubtful issue. If any man or company of men desire to test the correctness of these statements, I commend to him or them the establishment of a new cemetery, and the active co-operation of all willing to further the enterprise.

An express stipulation inserted in the deed, providing for the appropriation to this purpose of ten per cent of the gross receipts and in the exact language of the deed, this fund "shall be appropriated in such manner and by such officers or committees as may be deemed best by the board of managers, to insure to the lot holders, economical and judicious disposition of said fund." The board of managers, fully aware that for the first few years, the expenses would greatly exceed the percentage indicated, (although in Laurel Hill and other cemeteries it has in the end proved amply adequate), committed this matter to my personal management, subject of course at any time to their withdrawal at the demand of the lot owners, &c. I would most gladly transfer to other hands the expenditure of the fund, say to a committee appointed by the lot owners, and acting entirely independently of the managers and myself. The past disposition of this fund, and five times its amount, can be readily and satisfactorily accounted for.

Alike sensible are your suggestions respecting the payment by lot owners to a committee of their own selection, of a certain sum in consideration of which (as in other cemeteries where the price of lots is three times that adopted in Graceland,) their lots shall be permanently kept in order without further concern or tax to the proprietors. In these and any other plans for the permanent embellishment of the cemetery, and for the sacred security of the possessions there, I have, like yourselves, a personal interest, and you may therefore rest assured of the cordial co-operation of Yours, very truly.

THOS. B. BRYAN.
President of Graceland Cemetery Co.

1st Regiment S. C. Volunteers.

[From the Boston Journal.]

Governor Andrew has received from Capt. T. W. Higginson of Worcester, of the 51st regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, (Col. A. B. R. Sprague,) his resignation of his commission in that regiment, in order to accept from Gen. Saxton the position of Colonel of the 1st regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, (colored.) Capt. Higginson writes that this regiment is now half full, is well equipped and encamped, and has excellent line officers, chiefly from Maine and Pennsylvania regiments. Sergeant Rogers, of Capt. Higginson's present company, is also to be transferred to the South Carolina Volunteers as a lieutenant.

THE LAST OF A PIRATICAL CRAFT.—The subjoined advertisement appears in the Liverpool commercial papers, and seems to tell the last story of the pirate Sumter:

Sale by Auction.—At Gibraltar, on an early day, of which due notice will be given, the screw steamer Sumter, formerly the Habana, well known in the trade between New Orleans and Havana.

A Washington dispatch says, Mr. Whiting of the Interior Department, has just returned from the scene of the warfare of the savages. He says that in respect to the numbers massacred and the cruelties practiced there has been no precedent in our history. A wide strip of country has been desolated, and it is believed that a million of dollars will not cover the damages. The whole thing originated in a drunken brawl of half a dozen Indians as to who should exhibit the most courage in killing the whites. The infernal work once in motion, nearly all the warriors joined in. Those who did not were denounced as traitors. Many of the more serviceable class of persons were carried off as prisoners to the plains, together with guns, munitions, provisions, horses, cattle, &c. The Sioux of the plains are numerous and powerful for border warfare, having horses, guns, &c.

Elections for municipal officers were held in Springfield, Mass., and Norwich, Ct., on Monday last, and the Republican ticket was successful in both instances by increased majorities.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—By a young, healthy German woman, a situation as Wet Nurse. Inquire at 200 South Clark street. MRS. MARY ...

WANTED—A partner active or silent, with $2,000 in a business that brings regular monthly returns, and pays a very large profit. Address "CONTRACTOR," Tribune office, and state where and when, between the 9th and 13th inst. party can be seen.

WANTED—A Horse for his keeping through the winter. One that works double. Will have light work and good keeping. Address Post Office Box 3570, or call at Commercial Agency, 47 State street.

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for BUREAU COUNTY, ILL. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box ...

WANTED To Purchase a Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's College. Address, giving price, "O. A. W." Box 4469.

WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes board, with room, in a private family on the South Side, east of Clark street. Address Post Office Box 128.

WANTED. A Drug Clerk in a First-class retail Drug Store. Address, with references as to competency, and integrity, P. O. Drawer 5979.

VOCALISTS.—Wanted ladies and gentleman for a new Concert Room; also, a Pianist and Vocalist. Address Post Office Box 4164.

KEROSENE GOODS.—We have, as we believe, the best no Chimney Burner for Lanterns, &c., ever offered to the trade. POPE & SLOCUM, wholesale and retail dealers in Lamps and Oils, 122 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—A Canadian Pony, sound, kind and easy riding. Address Box 908.

FOR SALE One Steam Engine just completed—14 inch cylinder, 23 inch stroke. Enquire of C. S. ENGLE, at Chicago Steam Engine Works, corner Polk and Beach streets, West Side.

FOR SALE. House and Lot on Wabash avenue, South of Ringgold Place. House is two stories and new. Lot 50 feet front, with new picket and other fencing; shade trees, good cistern, &c. A very desirable house for a small family, and offered very low. Price TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS CASH. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 26 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House.

FOR SALE.—Five Ten Horse Power Engines in perfect running order. These Engines were manufactured by Wood, of Auburn, New York. Have been used sixty days. There are none better of the class. Also, five Corn Shellers, with feeding troughs, &c., complete. Apply to J. L. PATERSON, Illinois Central Railroad Company, Chicago.

FOR SALE, STEAM BOILERS, (one Locomotive and one Tubular), made of best Charcoal Iron, one year in use. For sale by H. H. SHUFELDT, 60 South Water street.

FOR SALE, A BUGGY. Built by Mendon for a physician; nearly new. H. H. SHUFELDT, 60 South Water-st.

MASONIC.—The Annual Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., for the election of officers and payment of dues, will be held at the Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening, Dec. 8th, at 7 o'clock. H. G. CHASE, Secretary.

BOARDING Two large unfurnished rooms for rent, with board at 27 Washington street, between State and Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References required.

TO RENT Nicely furnished rooms on Wabash avenue, convenient to the Post office. Address Box 821.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL Mr. Jones will commence his third and last term but one for the season, at his rooms, 31 McCormick Building, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862. Tuition $4.00 per term of ten weeks, in advance, for all the common branches of English literature.

WEDGWOOD'S DANCING ACADEMY, Union Hall, Kingsbury block, Randolph street. Evenings for practice, Monday and Saturday. Class for young ladies, misses and masters every Saturday at 2 p. m. Soiree every Monday and Friday. Cars will leave Randolph street after the dance on the State and Madison lines, for the accommodation of guests who attend on Friday evenings. For cards of invitation please call at the Hall or at H. M. Higgin's Music Store.

STORAGE AND ADVANCES I am making liberal advances at 10 per cent. per annum on Flour, Provisions, &c., stored in my own warehouse, until opening of navigation. WM. H. KEOGH, 25 River street.

LOST From the Board of Trade Building, a Black Indian Pony, about 13 hands high, with a white spot in his forehead. Had on when lost a bridle and high-backed saddle; also a blanket underneath the saddle. The finder will receive a suitable reward by returning him to the Sherman House, or Smith's Packing House, near Sugar Refinery.

WE ADVANCE AT TEN PER CENT. INTEREST PER ANNUM on Flour, Grain and Provisions to be held, or for shipment with but one commission charged. Parties in the country shipping Beef Cattle, Live or Dressed Hogs, can have the same packed by us at reasonable rates. G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants.

IF YOUR SIGHT IS GROWING dim, be sure to call to the aid of Spectacles. They assist vision, and prevent the rapid decline of the eye-sight, if properly adjusted. If, however, bought as an article of merchandise in any store, or of peddlers, the glasses may destroy your precious eye-sight. Patronize only an experienced Oculist and Optician like Dr. PHILLIPS, 124 South Clark street.

MATRIMONIAL A Gentleman Wishes to make the acquaintance of a Lady with a view to marriage. She must be well connected, accomplished, and accustomed to the best society; may be widow or single, but must be possessed of means in her own right, as protection for herself in case of reverse of fortune happening to the husband. This is written in all sincerity, and no lady will reply to it, excepting in the same spirit. Address for three weeks P. O., Box 1864, Chicago.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS. I am prepared to furnish Rye, Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskys, warranted in flavor and quality, at five cents per gallon less than cost of Cincinnati Whisky. H. H. SHUFELDT, 60 South Water street.

TAX SALE NOTICE. To whom it may concern—Take notice that on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1861, I purchased the following described lots and lands, to-wit:—Sub-lots number one, two and three of Lots number seven and eight, in Block number thirty-one, in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, all taxed in the name of William Seetight. Also, Lots number eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, in Block number twenty-nine, in Section number nineteen, Township thirty-nine north, Range fourteen east, except the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said Section nineteen, all taxed in the name of W. Hendee; all the above described lots being in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, with the buildings, if any, situated thereon, at a sale of lots and lands (held in pursuance of law) for taxes and costs due the City of Chicago, for general and special purposes, for the municipal year A. D. 1860, and that the time of redemption thereof will expire on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1863. WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD.

COMFORTER PRINTS, 12½ CENTS PER YARD. Comforters, Ready Made WOOLEN BLANKETS. A. G. DOWN & CO.

GRAPES, GRAPES.—We are just in receipt of A FRESH LOT OF 100 Boxes Catawba Grapes, From Kelly's Island. These are the genuine Kelly Island Grape. Many are sold that are branded Kelly's Island will not compare with the genuine. For sale low. ARMSTRONG, McCORMICK & CO.

GUNNY BAGS. 40,000 SINGLE GUNNIES. Heavy weights, in store and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

SALT. 10,000 Bags G. A. Salt, In store and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

COARSE SALT. 3,000 Bags Turk's Island, 2,000 bags Cadiz Salt, in store and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

BURLAPS. 20,000 Four Bush. Burlap Bags, In store and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

FLOR. SULPHUR—Seventy-five barrels.

BRIMSTONE	100 bbls.
MADDER	10 casks.
CUDBEER	5 casks.
WHITING	200 bbls.
CHALK	100 bbls.
ALUM	100 bbls.
COPPERAS	50 bbls.
QUININE, P. & W.	1000 oz.
IOD. POTASSA	300 lbs.
CARBON OIL	500 bbls.

For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! S. WILSON & CO., Will open on THURSDAY, Dec. 11th, AT 194 LAKE STREET, The largest and ONLY EXCLUSIVE stock of LADIES CLOAKS Ever offered in Chicago, comprising in new, desirable and fashionable Cloaks, everything the season has produced. In the selection and manufacture of this stock, the proprietors have availed themselves (in addition to their own experience of ten years as manufacturers) of the experience and taste of the most Celebrated Manufacturers in this Country, and the result is that they are enabled to offer to the LADIES OF CHICAGO, a stock of Cloaks, which in styles, trimmings and material, are unexceptionable. WE SHALL OFFER THEM FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY, And at such Prices as will ensure their Sale. We hope the Ladies of Chicago WILL DEFER THEIR PURCHASES until our opening, feeling confident their interest will be promoted by doing so, as we shall offer our entire stock AT UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES. We respectfully ask a careful examination of our stock and prices. S. WILSON & CO., 194 LAKE STREET.

1000 BALMORAL SKIRTS Of the best styles in market JUST OPENING AT STRYKER & CO.'s, 141 Lake Street. 500 CLOAKS Of our own manufacture, comprising the new styles of Plush and Fur Beavers. 500 Wool Blankets Of the best manufacture and at low prices. 100 Dozen Wool Hoods, Sontags, NUBIAS, SCARFS AND COMFORTERS. All seasonable goods. SHAWLS. A large assortment now opening of all kinds and sizes. We are now receiving a very large stock of CLOTHS, consisting of every description. OVER-COATINGS, PLUSH, FUR AND SPANGLED BEAVER CLOTHS, Cloaking Cloths and material in great variety. Gloves and Hosiery, of every kinds, HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES, Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment. DRESS GOODS, Embroideries, Lace Setts, Cambric Setts, Point Lace, Collars, Valenciennes, Lace Collars, Alexander Kids, Prints, Sheetings and Table Linens. All of which we are now offering at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. Call and examine before making purchases. STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET.

TO THOSE WHO BUY AND SELL READING MATTER AND TO ALL WHO READ. I am a general wholesale agent for News Dealers, Booksellers, Publishers, Canvassers, Book Pedlars, Traveling Agents, and all who deal in any kind of reading matter. I supply the Chicago City Dailies at At 2.62½ per 100 Copies, And all the Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Books, Magazines, Maps, Charts, &c.; also, Writing Papers, Pens, Inks, Envelopes, Pencils, Toy Books, Valentines, Pictures, Albums, Photographs, Picture Books, Cheap Novels, and everything needed by a News Dealer and Bookseller. All Newspapers, Magazines, New Books, &c., &c., are forwarded AT THE LOWEST PRICES, and at the very earliest moment after publication. Any book wanted by persons not dealers, will be forwarded, POST-FREE, on receipt of retail price. I will also act as Agent for the purchase of anything wanted, as Watches, Jewelry, Seeds, Patterns, Yankee Notions, In fact, whatever may be desired. I am General Wholesale Agent for the principal papers published in this city, and supply dealers (at the lowest rates) with those for which I am not special agent. Price Lists of Paper, Magazines, &c., containing hints about the news business will be sent, POST FREE, to all who ask.

OGDEN SKATING POND. (Foot of Ontario street, North Side.) The managers of the Ogden Skating Pond would announce to the skaters of the city, that The Pond is now open for the Season. THAT NO RESIDENT OF THE CITY WILL BE ALLOWED TO SKATE AT ANY TIME DURING THE WINTER UNLESS THEY HOLD A SEASON TICKET. Season tickets can be only bought at F. MUNSON'S, 140 Lake Street, At the following prices:

Gentlemens' ticket	$5.00
Ladies' ticket	3.00
Children under 15 years of age	2.50

JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE. J. H. BRUCE & CO., 166 LAKE STREET, Have a large assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER PLATED WARE, AND JEWELRY, which they will sell at wholesale at LOWER RATES than any other house in the Northwest.

ABIEL, AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! TO SKATERS. Skates ground, repaired and made to order at 160 South Clark street.

THE GENUINE HORSFORD Sulphite of Lime, Prepared only by the celebrated Chemists, JAMES R. NICHOLS & CO., For sale to the trade at manufacturers prices. This is the sure and only reliable preservative of Cider. LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street.

FOR THE CATARRH! DR. WADSWORTH'S DRY UP! A perfect and speedy cure for the CATARRH. WARRANTED TO CURE. For sale to the Trade by LORD & SMITH, No. 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, a fresh invoice of James R. Nichols & Co's Famous ELIXIR PERUVIAN BARK, With Solution of Protoxide of Iron, Exclusively recommended by Physicians as the best Chemical Tonic in the world. For sale to the Trade by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, No. 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

CHEAP RESIDENCE FOR sale on ADAMS street, between CLARK and STATE streets. Lot 26 feet front; House two stories. Offered at the low price of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.) ... Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 26 Dearborn street, opp. Tremont House.

New Advertisements.

SHUFELDT'S CHICAGO DISTILLERY, 60 South Water street. ALCOHOL, IN BOND. ALCOHOL, Free of Duty. NEUTRAL SPIRITS, COLOGNE SPIRITS, RECTIFIED WHISKY, XXX WHISKY, MAGNOLIA WHISKY, RYE WHISKY, BOURBON WHISKY, MONONGAHELA WHISKY, SUIT'S WHISKY, COWAN'S WHISKY. IMPERIAL GIN, A CELEBRATED BRAND, HOLLAND GIN, GAUTIER BRANDY, SEIGNETTE BRANDY, RENAUD BRANDY, CIDER BRANDY. I am now running One Hundred and Twenty-Five barrels of Highwines per day. All brands of Domestic and Foreign Wines and Liquors offered to the Wholesale Trade only BY H. H. SHUFELDT. Chicago, Dec. 6th, 1862.

METAL WAREHOUSE, Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, &C. DEALERS IN TINNER'S STOCK. METALS. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved SCALES, 199 and 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3167.

NEW ARRIVAL! BALMORAL SKIRTS, BLACK SILK CRAVATS, CORSETS AND CORSET CLASPS, ROB ROY WOOL PLAIDS, GENTS. WOOL SHAWLS, DOUBLE BROCHE SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, $1 PER YARD. A. G. DOWNS & CO.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store the LARGEST STOCK Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago, consisting of DOMESTICS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.) Cloths & Cassimeres, All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear. PRINTS, Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American and other brands. DRESS GOODS, Every variety. WHITE GOODS, A full assortment. Yankee Notions, Hoisery, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c., All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of 60 by 300 feet—the largest west of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods. N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., 63 Lake street, Chicago.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-kindling, IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has Six Boiler Holes of Full Size, And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which ROASTING can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and BROILING be done OVER LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. Sold by VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The Subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS, Offer Salt in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates. ... GELPCKE & THORNE, 184 South Water street.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE. SPRINGFIELD, November ..., 1862. Notice is hereby given that Auditor's Warrants drawn on account of the "WAR FUND," Nos. 1 to ... inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after the ... day of ... WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE ADVERTISER HAS A few hundred dollars cash, and is one of ... [illegible]

CHARLES L. NOBLE ... Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene LAMPS, AND Carbon, Coal and Kerosene OILS. ... The Trade supplied at a discount ...

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron steamships. City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Aetna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. ... These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced surgeons. ... CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents ...

NEW VOLUME OF THE UNITED STATES DIGEST. THIS DAY PUBLISHED LITTLE, BROWN & CO., LAW AND FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS, 110 Washington st., Boston, THE UNITED STATES DIGEST, Volume 21, containing a Digest of Decisions of the Courts of Common Law, Equity and Admiralty, in the United States and England. BY H. FARNAM SMITH, Of the Boston Bar, being Vol. 14 Annual Digest for 1861. Price $6.50.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED: THE GOVERNMENT EDITION OF THE STATUTES AT LARGE AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES, passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, 1861-62, containing the Public Laws, Resolutions, Proclamations, Private Acts and Treaties, with marginal references and a copious Index; and embracing the Tariff, Tax Laws and all Acts relating to the War, &c., &c. Price $1.50. STORY ON THE LAW OF AGENCY. Sixth edition, revised, corrected and enlarged. By EDMUND H. BENNETT. 8vo. Price $5.50. ANGELL AND AMES ON CORPORATIONS. Seventh edition, revised, corrected and enlarged. By JOHN LATHROP, of the Boston Bar. 8vo. Price $6.50. HILLIARD'S LAW OF TORTS OR PRIVATE WRONGS. Second edition, revised and enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo. Price $11. STORY'S EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. Eighth edition, carefully revised, with extensive additions. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo. Price $11. STORY ON THE LAW OF SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Third edition, with large additions to the text and notes. By J. C. PERKINS. 8vo. Price $5.50. STORY ON BILLS. Fourth edition, revised, corrected and enlarged. 8vo. Price $5.50. PARSON'S MERCANTILE LAW. Second edition carefully revised and much enlarged. 8vo. Price $5.50. THE MASSACHUSETTS DIGEST. Being a Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, from 1804 to 1857, by E. H. BENNETT and F. F. HEARD. Vol. 1. Price $6.50. WASHBURN'S TREATISE ON THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. 2 vols. 8vo. Price $11. GRAY'S REPORTS of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Vol 14. Price $5. ALLEN'S REPORTS of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Vol. 3. Price $5. AMES' REPORTS of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Vol. 3, of Rhode Island Reports. Vol. 6. Price $5.

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DR. TIFFANY'S LECTURES ON PROBLEMS OF DESTINY. Sustained by the subscription and patronage of many prominent citizens, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D. will deliver a course of three Lectures, on Tuesday Evenings, the 9th, 16th, and 23d of December. Lecture First—THE REBELLION and its issues; the problem of American Freedom. Lecture Second—CIVILIZATION; the problem of Free Masonry. Lecture Third—PROGRESS; the problem of Humanity. Tickets for the Course, 50 cents. Tickets for a single Lecture 25 cents. For sale at the principal stores and hotels.

FOR SALE.—The Engine and Boilers now in operation at the Machine Shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Bloomington, Ill. The Engine has a cylinder 12 inches diameter of bore, length of stroke 28 inches, pulley on engine shaft 9 feet diameter, 12 inch face. The engine was built by Franklin Machine Shop, Albany, N. Y., and is taken out to give place to one of larger dimensions as the Company have been enlarging their shops and machinery. The two Boilers are each 26 feet long, and 36 inches diameter, and each contain two flues 14 inches in diameter. The whole will be sold cheap. Apply to E. H. REES, Superintendent of Machinery, at Bloomington, or to the Superintendent at Company's office, Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of Winans, Pearce & Co., for the purpose of transacting a general Commission and Produce business in this city. C. C. WINANS, ALBERT PEARCE, ROBERT H. HENING, MARCUS F. WOODRUFF. Chicago, Dec. 5, 1862.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS. Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office corner of South Water and Wells streets.

THOS. YOUNG, Wheelwright, who enlisted in the 53d Illinois Volunteers in October, 1861, and died in April last, left his trunk at his boarding house in this city ... Young can obtain ...

FOUNDRY FOR SALE AT Port Stanley, Canada West. ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1862.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The charges preferred against Gen. Fitz John Porter, and upon which he is now being tried by court martial, embrace a series of crimes the most flagrant in the whole category of military offenses, and the most dangerous to the public safety of which we have any record. Disobedience of orders in the face of the enemy, while decisive battles were raging all around him, and abandonment of the field without striking a blow to aid his comrades who were struggling and falling within ear-shot of his own tent, certainly make as outrageous an indictment against a soldier as can be well conceived. When we reflect upon the actual and possible consequences of such acts—the extreme peril to the capital of the nation, and the loyal States threatened by the advancing enemy—the suffering of the troops actually engaged, who must of necessity lose more in lives and wounds in defeat than in victory—the danger to the great cause for which the nation was struggling, rendered more imminent than ever before by the disaster of Manassas—it must be admitted that a more unfortunate time for such experiments as Porter essayed could not have been chosen.

We shall not anticipate the finding of the court martial in this case. Gen. Halleck affirms without qualification, in his report, that Pope ordered Porter to be at Bristow Station by daylight on the morning of the 28th of August, and that Porter, "for some unexplained reason, did "not comply with this order, and his corps "was not in the battles of the 28th and "29th." This would seem to establish the strongest presumption that the charges preferred by Gen. Roberts are correct, and that they will be substantiated in the trial now progressing. If they should be proven—if the enormous crimes alleged in those specifications be brought to his door, by the finding of the court—we trust he will suffer death without a moment's hesitation or compunction. The interests of the service would be vastly promoted by a prompt and full execution of the law in his case, and it would probably be the last instance in the annals of the American army where an officer refused to bring his command into action, and deserted his comrades on the field of battle, carrying off a whole corps of 25,000 efficient soldiers, without firing a shot.

ROCKFORD SORGHUM CONVENTION.

The recent Sorghum Convention at Rockford presents many points of interest which our readers will not overlook. Our letters from a special correspondent, detailed to report proceedings, one of which appeared on Friday and another of which is presented herewith, will afford the farmer an insight into all that was said and done; which we state, in general terms, for the information of such as have not a direct concern in Sorghum culture a summary of results:

First, then, Sorghum in all parts of the Northwest, where the larger varieties of Indian corn perfectly mature, is an acknowledged success. Its adaptation to the soil and the climate, the ease with which it can be cultivated, and the certainty of a remunerative crop, are acknowledged—proved by experience which has been long enough and broad enough to satisfy all. Second, though the yield of syrup is large, (here the accounts may vary with the variations of soil and temperature, the perfection of machinery used, the knowledge, care and skill of manipulators,) and profitable at any figure that syrup is likely to reach, the question, Can crystalized sugar be profitably produced from the sorghum? is yet an open one that the Convention was unable to settle. A large number of samples of sugar have been produced, but mostly the result of experiments made on a small scale, and without regard to cost. But they prove the possibility of making sugar from sorghum. Its profitable production, in competition with the cane, is another matter, for the solution of which, longer trial, more capital and additional experiments are required. Third. The amount of syrup made in Illinois alone, this year, is estimated at *two millions of gallons*, of which Winnebago county alone gave fifty thousand gallons. Fourth, in most of the rural districts, where the attention of the farmers has been turned to sorghum, the domestic syrup has nearly or quite driven cane molasses out of the market. The former is the clearest the most toothsome, and now-a-days much the cheapest. Fifth, the consumption of saccharine food among the rural population, where sorghum is grown, has largely increased—families that formerly contented themselves with four to six gallons of molasses per annum each, now find a barrel of syrup none too much for the year's consumption—a fact of great importance to dentists and manufacturers of artificial teeth, and not without its value to the political economist. This, we believe, is a fair summary of the conclusions arrived at, saying nothing of the discussions which the manner of planting, cultivating, gathering and manufacturing provoked. The showing is eminently satisfactory.

For three years past the TRIBUNE has been industrious and painstaking in this matter of sorghum culture in the West. We have sent a reporter to every convention of sorghum growers of which we could hear, within the range of our circulation. We have sent a competent man to as many at least as ten different establishments in which the manufacture of syrup was going on; and the result of all the observations that have been made at our cost we have laid before our readers in an attractive form; and altogether we have probably devoted more space in our columns and spent more money out of our pockets, to disseminate correct intelligence on this subject, than all the other journals in the West. And we are glad to see in what the farmers of Illinois have accomplished, to say nothing of what the same class have done in the adjoining States of the Northwest, that the fruit of the seed that we have planted at much cost. Let farmers go ahead. New machinery, new discoveries and new methods will come to their aid if they persevere; and, within a few years at the utmost, they and we will see all the great corn regions of the Valley of the Mississippi independent for their supplies of sugar and syrup, of all the rest of the world, if indeed they are not exporters of these articles to other countries less favored than our own.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The neglect of the President to recommend the enactment of a General Bankrupt Law, has created a great deal of surprise among those who know how much such a law is needed, and how benificent it would be to tens of thousands of meritorious, but hopelessly insolvent men. The neglect will be repaired, we have no doubt, by the introduction of a bill for such a law, into the House of Representatives, at an early day, when an appeal will be made to the country to sustain it.

In relation to this matter of Bankruptcy, the capital error was committed when the last law on the subject was repealed. That measure the immediate fruit, we may say the logical necessity, of the speculative fever which raged just anterior to 1837, was lamentably defective, and the errors with which it was filled seemed to ... in aiding fraudulent and dishonest debtors in ridding themselves of their legal obligations to pay, that the law, in spite of the acknowledged good that it accomplished and the necessity for a permanent statute through which the unfortunate ... became so unpopular that its repeal was loudly demanded. ... was the cowardice of the ... that neither of them dared ... the ... upon which the constituent was based, and demand amendment of errors, rather than the destruction of good and bad together. After all the mischief was wrought, and just at the time when unwholesome experience had taught legislators the nature and extent of the mistake into which they had fallen, partisan animosity on one side and partisan cowardice on the other, concurred in expunging from the statute books, all recognition of one of the most benificent principles of modern civilization; and now, after a lapse of twenty years, we find the successors of their legislators and parties groping around in the dark, seeking to gather up and reorganize the fragments of what might have now been, had Democracy proved less trenchant and partisan, and Whiggery more consistent and less cowardly, a perfect system of which no man could have complained. We shall see what they will do.

Our own belief is that the legislation the country owes to the people a Bankrupt Law, the absolving effect of which shall be coequal with, and a perfect offset to, the innumerable mischiefs of which the paper money legislation is the parent; that inasmuch as vicious law-making permits the existence of a financial and commercial system of which fifteen hundred banks of issue are the major part—a system that is as prolific of cases of bankruptcy as smallpox is of pustules—it should, in common justice, open a wide door of relief. It is unquestionably as true as that two and two make four, that the expansions and contraction of the banks, and the consequent plethora or scarcity of what they call money, and the quick increase and rapid diminutions of commercial values, are the causes of the over-trading, the furious speculation, and the innumerable insolvencies that have for many years been the bane of all American business. For these things, the neglect of Congress to exercise the power with which it is clothed by the Constitution, and the endless violations of that instrument, by the States, in granting to others the right that they do not themselves possess—the right to issue bills of credit to pass as money—fully account. Hence, we hold that, until the source from which nearly all the bankruptcies spring is purified by such wise legislation as will remove the principal disturbing cause in business affairs, Congress cannot properly withhold from the people a corrective of the evil which its own neglect has created. It has dug, or permitted others to dig, the pit in which thousands and tens of thousands of honest men are floundering, with no prospect, save by its aid, of getting once more on solid land. We aver that its helping hand should be at once extended to all such.

This is our argument in favor of a just, well guarded and equitable bankrupt law. We are not aware that any others have used it, and we do not know that any will be convinced by it, but to our minds it is conclusive. A law that shall meet the requirements of debtors who are unable to pay; that shall contain every possible guard against fraud; that shall in certain cases make bankruptcy compulsory; that shall apply to corporations as well as individuals, and that shall, with such amendments as experience may dictate, remain perpetually in the statute book, is what the country wants, and what the people would gladly support. It is not too soon now to put it into operation. The *debris* of 1857 is not yet cleared away; and at the end of this war, no matter how it ends, the ranks of the insolvents will be so crowded that a law for their benefit will be a necessity that will make itself heard, felt and understood. It is the part of wisdom to prepare for the wounded—to get ready the lint, bandages, the knives and ligatures, the tonics, stimulants and anodynes—before the battle is over!

Homicide on the Illinois River.

Captain John Allen, of the steamer Minnesota, and Captain Thomas Nichols, of the line boat Angola, got into a quarrel while playing cards on board the Minnesota, while on her last trip up the Illinois River, a few days since. Nichols accused Allen of cheating. Allen denied the charge, drew his pistol, and shot Nichols in the thigh, and he bled to death in a few minutes. When the boat arrived at Bardstown, Allen gave himself up to the authorities. An inquest was held on his case, and the jury acquitted Captain Allen, *on the ground that he acted in self-defense*. This is certainly a new theory, and practice, too, of self-defense—that is to shoot a man because he says you have cheated. The Dogberry days are certainly not all over.

Massachusetts Election.

The following is the aggregate official vote for Governor in the recent election in Massachusetts:

John A. Andrew, Rep.	79,835
Charles Devens, Jr., Dem.	53,567
Majority for Andrew	22,949

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The New York *Post* says there is likely to be an early development in regard to the railroads of the country that will take the public by surprise. It is already known that during the current year the gross receipts of most roads are largely in excess of last year; in some cases enormously so. It is known, also, that most of them are getting higher rates for the same service than heretofore. The increased rates, it is fair to assume, runs from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., and this accounts in part for the largely increased earnings, though doubtless in almost all cases there is an actual increase in the volume of business. The development which is likely to surprise the public is the reduction in running expenses.

THE CONDITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—We published a statement in our last issue, to the effect that the condition of the Great Eastern, as she lay sunk in Long Island Sound, was such as to render the possibility of saving her from destruction very doubtful. We see that Howland & Aspinwall, her agents, have published a card contradicting the statement as to her condition. They deny, too, that she is a failure, and attribute the delay in repairing her to the difficulty of obtaining plating in this country, owing to the immense demand for the same article by our Government. We may, then, expect to see the great ocean monster again afloat.

A TOUGH STORY.—Bathing in Borneo is attended by its little embarrassments. A traveler tells a story which beats the last sensations of Paris and New York. He says: A monstrous female orang-outang, taking a fancy to a poor Murett gentleman whom she saw bathing, dragged him by force to a tree, which she compelled him to climb, lodged him in a warm nest, watched him with feminine jealousy, fed him with fruit and palm cabbage, and forced him to travel from one branch to another instead of treading on the ground. The tale is a tragedy—for the ungrateful Murett not only ran away at the first opportunity, but afterwards shot the forest syren with a poisoned arrow.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.—In two adjoining towns in Vermont, are now residing four brothers and one sisters, the amount of whose ages are 400 and twenty-one years, viz: William Short, 92 last July; Abel Short, 89 last July; Mrs. Buck, 86; John Short, 78 in April; and Simeon Short, 76 in December. The brothers are all farmers, except Simeon, who is a lawyer, but has been nearly blind the last three years. William, though 92, occasionally walks six miles to church, from choice. The other two brothers, Able and John, labor daily on their farms.

RAISING THEIR PRICES.—The *State Journal* and *State Register*, published at Springfield, have raised the subscription price of their papers to $7.00 for their daily and $2.00 for their weekly.

☞ The St. Louis *Republican*, hitherto in politics of the "copperhead" or "chocolate" persuasion, has yielded to the pressure of public opinion and comes out for emancipation.

ALL EXPLAINED.—The "Alabama" that so frightened people at the East has arrived at Portland. She proves to be the Welland, a steamer from Montreal.

PRESS CONVENTION.—A general Convention of the New York city, New York State, the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Western Associated Presses, is talked of, to be held in the city of New York at an early day.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Whither is the Banks Expedition Bound?—To Virginia or New Orleans?—Burnside About to Move—The Naval Service—Gen. Butler Promised to Have a Command—Mal... of McClellan's Select Dinner Party.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1862.

Whither goeth Gen. Banks? Who knows? Many persons in New York, says the correspondent of a Philadelphia journal, but with commendable prudence they all keep the secret. Wonderful Manhattanites! Wonderful sensation correspondent! Here we are happier if ignorance be bliss. Senators who are usually informed guess about the destination of the expedition, and spell out widely differing conclusions. Men in the confidence of the rebels here are evidently uncertain. The Cabinet as a Cabinet is, I am assured, not in the secret. Stanton, of course, knows it, and Seward, probably; but beside them and Gen. Halleck and the President, it is doubtful whether any one in the loyal section of the country, outside of the limits of New York city, knows.

Two opinions obtain. One that the column of Gen. Banks is to co-operate with the army of Gen. Burnside by landing somewhere between the south bank of the Rappahannock and Norfolk, with design to take the rebel forces in flank, to cut their railroad lines of supply or to capture Richmond. The obvious wisdom of this course, the great advantages sure to spring from this use of the 40,000 men, more or less, at Gen. Banks' back; the certainty that the deadlock on the Rappahannock will fly open on the skilful application of this key, the apparently absolute necessity above all other things of solving the military problem presented in Eastern Virginia, now that so much importance, whether rightly or wrongly, has been ascribed to it by both the combatants—such reasons as these are what the supporters of this theory most rely upon. They find nothing in the character of the preparations for the expedition to strengthen their belief. They are nonplussed by the fact that the navy has not been invited to co-operate. But they believe—and I confess to be one of the number—because they hope.

The other opinion, to the support of which large and little facts rally, is, that Texas is really the goal of the expedition, although, perhaps, not its immediate destination. Books about Texas, useful men from Texas, are consulted or employed by General Banks. His transports, some thirty large sea-going steamers, are suitable for a long voyage. If he is to land in a port or on a coast already in our possession, he need not, as he has not done, invoke the aid of the navy. In Texas, a man whom all the ruling powers dread, is, or seems to be, not so near the throne each occupies.

But at what point will Gen. Banks debark his troops? Where is his base of operations to be? One opinion coming to me through several channels, which drain a soil rich in springs of information, is that his port of delivery is New Orleans; that he will supersede Butler to do several things, to enable himself to do which that officer has again and again begged permission and troops; will occupy Mobile, after Admiral Farragut shall have captured it, as well as Galveston, and from the latter point march upon the rebel force in the Lone Star State, and into communication with loyal Texans. Among the reasons strengthening this conclusion, is the circumstance that Secretary Seward takes a very great interest in the expedition, of which, indeed, he is the putative father—Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck both being against it, at first. It is known that ever since the return of Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Seward has set his heart upon the removal of Gen. Butler, who, beside failing to make friends with the semi-loyal mammon of Reverdy, has, from first to last, caused much ink-shed and much tribulation among the diplomatic scribes, as the forthcoming volume of correspondence will show. Dix was Seward's first choice, as Butler's successor; Cadwallader his second. Unsuccessful with them, he has now achieved the substitution of Banks, according to these theorists.

If this hypothesis be correct, Mr. Secretary Seward has taken a step which will not add to his popularity in the country. Banks is praised of all men, to be sure; but only depose Butler, the best of military governors, the prince of letter writers, the non-respecter of persons, whether they hide treasonable practices under a foreign flag or unconditional loyalty under a black skin?

If Banks does go south of Virginia, and no other column is sent to the assistance of Gen. Burnside, many fear that his army will be little more than an army of observation for some time to come. If so, Westward our eyes turn for relief. The army of the Southwest and the army of Gen. Rosecrans must save the country. When the Mississippi shall be opened and patrolled by gunboats assiduously; when East Tennessee shall be occupied and its great railroad artery through which so much of the life-blood of the rebellion circulates, cut, Gen. Lee's army must soon be dispersed in search of supplies. So it is that we of the East are again looking toward the West, whence cometh our help. I am sorry that it should be so, for you of the West are already too vain of your exploits, and will be at best above living on terms of equality with us of the East, from whose loins you spring, when we are all one nation again.

There is a possibility that Gen. Fremont will be assigned another command. If so, it will probably be to the forces now operating in Arkansas, under Generals Blunt and Schofield. With 30,000 men, his friends say, that he can from the point where they now are, reach and conquer Texas.

Does not the General-in-Chief's report more than bear out all I have written in this correspondence touching the Young Napoleon? Those who would not believe anonymous letter-writers, will find it difficult to make head against its official evidence.

I hear of a dinner in New York to which Gen. McClellan, John Van Buren, S. M. Barlow, "the staff" and such like, and, I am sorry to say, Gen. Scott sat down.

P. S.—As I am on the point of closing this letter, I hear that General Burnside's army is about to move—will surely move within two or three days. I hear also confirmation of the hypothesis that Gen. Banks goes to New Orleans, and I send these reports, which are something more than vague rumors, for what they are worth.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

The Earthquake—The Commanding Officer of the Post—River Matters—The Mississippi Flotilla—A New Invention for Submarine Firing—Prisoners, Officers, Etc.—Capt. Shepardson and the Rebel Cavalry—Our City Amusements, Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Ill., December 5, 1862.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE AGUE CHILL.

On Sunday last the citizens of this beautiful little city—beautiful because little and so handsomely adorned with mud—were the recipients of a visit from an illustrious personage—no less a personage than Mr. Earthquake. He made a decided sensation as he entered the place. The said sensation came off at about 9 o'clock, just as our numerous church going people were donning their best clothes in preparation for church service. The sensation was anything but pleasant to those who happened to be in the fourth story of the St. Charles Hotel. They all thought that the said hotel had during the night been taking on an extra load of spirituous drink and the morning had found it unsobered, and, as a consequence, all the boarders and transient sojourners in the said upper story were about to take a dip bath in the adjacent waters of the Ohio. This prospect of mixing too much water with their brandy was not to be relished by many of the occupants of this said aforementioned upper story. But the shaking of the St. Charles was of short duration. "Richard was himself again" quite suddenly, and aside from the contra-dances performed by the china ware, witnessed in silent wonder by the astonished chambermaids, no damage was done to the hotel; no damage was done to the occupants of the house. In fact, I hear that no buildings were thrown down in Cairo, no holes in the ground opened to swallow up tenements and the live stock contained therein—the India-rubber-like consistency of the earth was a positive bar to any such "fine openings" for agriculturally-inclined young men—and that the total of property lost and destroyed by this sudden visitation of Mr. Earthquake will not exceed a few dollars. The door-bell of a well-known railroad man—*not* Musson, of the Illinois Central, of course—was rung, a few people were frightened, some Second Adventists and Millerites hurriedly prepared their ascension robes, that they might "go up" with becoming costume, and that was all. Cairo was visited by an earthquake last June, just before the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels. In fact, earthquakes may now be set down as things of common occurrence here. Who shall then have the temerity to say that Cairo is not a place of events—an eventful place? "Nary one!" But God forfend that the present spherical ague shake should be premonitory of another evacuation as disastrous as that alludee to at Corinth. Let us have no more of that.

GENERAL TUTTLE.

Brig. Gen. Tuttle, the present commander of this post, has been confined to his room much of the time for ten days with a serious illness. His numerous friends in the army and at home in Iowa, and the Northwest, will be pleased to learn that he has recovered his health and is now able to attend to his duties as heretofore. I here but one account of the manner in which Gen. Tuttle and his assistants, Capt. Buell and Lieut. Meek, conduct the business at headquarters. This account is to the credit of the officers named. The onerous and perplexing duties of post commandant, at Cairo especially, are no sinecure, and there are few men qualified by education and habit to attend to them to the satisfaction of even a minority of those with whom they daily come in contact. I have yet to hear a word of complaint against Gen. Tuttle. That, I take it, is saying considerable.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

There is great activity in naval affairs in this department. Gunboats are fitting out, filling in stores, taking on heavy ordnance, exchanging worn out or useless ones for better ones; the caulking hammer is going day and night, and everything upon the levee and upon the river gives the busy note of preparation for some important event. This event, without doubt, is to be the movement of Rear Admiral Porter's fleet down the Mississippi bound for the city of Vicksburg. It was at one time thought that it would take place within a few days, but unless the water (when ... river) ... ... the river is lower ... little ... ... not ... the ... on Wednesday last.

The remainder of Brigadier General Ellet is already in complete readiness for active service, and is in fact already engaged in useful duty, patroling the river at Helena, above Helena and below Helena. Some of the rams are also stationed at the mouth of the Yazoo, watching, as a cat watches for a mouse, for the exit of some of the terrible river monsters common report has credited the Confederacy with having built farther up that narrow stream. Water in the Yazoo is higher, at the present time, than in the Mississippi, and it is to be feared that, taking advantage of this, the Star of the West and whatever other gunboats the rebels may have there may take a start, come down and engage our fleet when unprepared and in too small force to compete with them. Such an event is to be deplored. A rise in the Mississippi should be prayed for that the gunboats above Helena may speedily be enabled to go below. Gen. Ellet will do all he can with his fleet, and is a brave man and will do all any man could do, yet his boats are illy calculated to withstand shot and shell, but are really great in "butting."

Affairs on the river are thus far quiet. The only exceptions to this state of affairs is the fight of the Lexington on Tuesday last with guerillas twenty miles below Helena, and the reported firing upon the steamer at Hickman on Sunday night last. Neither of these actions were very serious. That of the Lexington I have already sufficiently detailed, and that said to have occurred later at Hickman, I deem a hoax or a big scare, not needing elucidation at my hands. Below Memphis, boats carrying provisions are now allowed to pass in peace. The salutary lesson of Gen. Sherman, previously detailed, in burning ten plantations in Arkansas, adjacent to the scenes of guerilla firing upon defenceless and peaceable steamers, has served a good purpose. The rebels find that shooting innocent men and destroying their property is an investment that does not pay. Hence they cease to invest.

SUB MARINE FIRING.

Since coming to Cairo I have formed the acquaintance of a very agreeable and well-informed gentleman, at present attached to the Mississippi flotilla of the West, James W. Whittaker, esq., the inventor of a system of submarine firing, which, when applied, bids fair to enact a revolution in naval warfare. Mr. Whittaker is a practical engineer, for the past five years connected with the regular naval service of the United States. For some years past he has had in mind and given much attention to the various plans of submarine firing, or means for successfully combating iron-clad steamers, batteries, etc. He has at last invented a system of warfare, or a machine, of which, of course, no public explanation can at present be given without endangering the success of its application or interfering with the pecuniary interests of the inventor, which has already been explained to the most skillful engineers and practical men in the country, and to the commanders of different naval stations, including Rear Admiral Porter, commanding the Mississippi flotilla, all of whom have given their unqualified approval of it, and recommended the government to make immediate trial by applying it to some of the steamers now in course of completion. Permission has already been obtained from headquarters at Washington, to have the new Monitor now being built at Mound city, equipped in the manner recommended by Mr. Whittaker. This gentleman has been out to the shipyard, made a casual examination of the hull of the new boat and pronounced her just the craft to be successful with his invention, and as soon as some final orders shall arrive from Washington, he will proceed to St. Louis, or some other shipbuilding port, build his machine himself and soon have it ready for use. The destruction of any ship of war, iron-clad gunboat, battery or other substance with which this craft, equipped with Mr. Whittaker's "sub-marine," comes in contact, is just as certain and inevitable as fate itself. The inventor asks but a trial. Our best naval men recommend it in most unqualified terms, and unless I much mistake Admiral Porter's disposition, he will not allow the inventor to languish, even though nothing better than a mud-scow should present for its application. All such inventors should be encouraged; all such useful improvements should at once be adopted, and their originators well rewarded.

PRISONERS—THEIR OFFICERS, ETC.

Three hundred and fifty Confederate prisoners from Louisville, arrived here on the steamer Mary Anne, last evening. Over fifty of the number are sick or wounded. All are in the usual filthy condition. They are to be placed in barracks here until a sufficient number additional shall arrive to form a steamboat load, then they will be shipped for Vicksburg. These prisoners complain of the manner in which they are crowded on steamers. Eighteen hundred living men, it would seem, were never made to be shoved upon a river boat whose capacity will give room for less than a thousand. Yet such has been the case within the last two weeks. Of course the prisoners die. What wonder?

The number of confederate surgeons traveling South for release, has always caused much remark. Never more than within the past week. Looking over the hotel registers here, one will be surprised to count the entries, "Surgeon, C. S. A." which seem to constitute the majority of all the entries lately made in these books. Either the confederate army has a great many surgeons in its army who all get captured, or some other officers are palming themselves off upon the United States authorities as surgeons. These men stop at first class hotels, carry their side arms drink their wine, get intoxicated, talk loudly and bitterly, put on airs, and in some instances conduct themselves as much unlike gentlemen as they possibly could. They walk the streets, see everything, hear everything, and if they were spies could not take more interest in movements going on about them. This leniency on the part of the government may be generous, may be right, but it is certainly very incautious, and compared with the treatment Federal officers have received in Southern prisons, it is very humane to say the least.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The news from Grant's army you have received from your correspondent with the advance ere this. From Sherman I have nothing later than the Memphis papers of Sunday last. Even that is uninteresting. I telegraphed last week the main particulars of a skirmish between forty-five men of Captain Shepardson's company of the 4th Illinois cavalry, and 200 rebel cavalry under Col. Dawson. I append Capt. Shepardson's official report of the affair, as a matter of interest to people in Central Illinois, where the corps was recruited.

LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1862.

Col. T. Lyle Dickey, Chief of the Cavalry Department of the Tennessee:

DEAR COLONEL: On the 18th of this month, with a force of forty-five men, I encountered 200 rebel cavalry, under Col. Dawson, near Chestnut Bluff, and fought them. Eight of the enemy were killed on the ground, and twelve were wounded, of whom two have since died. My horse was killed under me. I received six shots, one wounding my leg, so that I now travel on crutches, and must do so yet for weeks. The remaining five shots were parried by a steel breast-plate, bruising my breast, however, quite severely. Four of my men were slightly wounded. I was captured with one private of my company, Edward B. Powers, of Co. I, and ten of our horses were killed, including my own. The private Powers and myself were paroled, by Col. Dawson, commanding the rebel force. On the 18th inst. I ask for orders and for leave of absence for twenty days, when I hope to be able to do duty if my exchange can be effected.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE J. SHEPARDSON,
Captain commanding in 4th Ill. Cavalry.

Capt. Shepardson was left, after being paroled, at a negro hut, more than a mile from any white man's residence, and three or four days elapsed before himself and the private Powers, could get transported to headquarters. Meantime the captain had been robbed by the chivalry of his steel waistcoat which had saved his life, and which he wished much to preserve, for the good it had done, his sabre, pistol and overcoat. His watch and money untouched. He may congratulate himself upon his escape in this condition, however, for it is seldom that a man who is struck fairly and squarely in the body by five musket balls, lives to tell the story. It is to be hoped that the captain will soon recover from his wounds and be exchanged, that he may have another trial of the mettle of the rebel horsemen.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF CAIRO.

Cairo would not be Cairo without some sort of amusement for the inhabitants. We have now a theatre and a Canterbury Hall. The former is called the "Defiance," and is located three or four blocks back from the levee, and under the proprietorship of Messrs. Williams and Holland. Of course the building is not like that occupied by McVicker and his company, nor are the actors and actresses such as nightly grace your boards, but for the place and under the circumstances surrounding it, both house and stock are as good as could be expected, and serve the purpose of Cairoites passably well. The leading woman is Miss Mary McWilliams, of Chicago, an actress who, I am pleased to say, has much improved of late, and compares favorably with the leading ladies on stages of even higher pretensions than this. She plays an extended range of character in good style, and in some very difficult roles, with remarkably poor support, lack of scenery, wardrobe and stage properties, succeeds in pleasing her audiences. She is gaining a host of friends here by her careful and good behavior on and off the stage. A careful student, an earnest and prepossessing woman, and already a passable actress, she bids fair to rise to rank in the profession she loves and has followed some years. Her friends in Chicago and Eastern cities will be pleased to hear a good report of her.

FROM GEN. ROSECRAN'S ARMY.

McCook's Army Corps—Position of the Enemy—The Army Eager to Advance—Confidence of Success—The Tennessee Asylum for the Insane—News from the Railroad Regiment.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAILROAD REGIMENT, NEAR NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1862.

We are now encamped on the Nolandsville pike, about six miles south of the city, and like the other divisions of this great army are taking our position according, as we belong on the right wing, left of center. Since Gen. McCook's army corps is on the right wing, we are in the advance and the extreme west.

The rebels keep a cavalry force close to our lines; but I have good authority for saying that the enemy are not in force at Murfreesboro. We have force enough of men, arms and courage to run over the traitor hordes as wheels crush grasshoppers. So far as I can learn the feelings of the army of the Cumberland, there is among officers and men an earnest desire and expectation of doing immediate execution against the enemy.

Our previous encampment was on the grounds of the Tennessee Asylum for the Insane. This building is of brick, ranging from three to four stories, quite symmetrical in appearance, ... grounds ... beautiful, ... the whole ... large ... In one of the ... is an artificial pond, upon which floats a leaf of the Victoria regia as large as the head of a hogshead, and the flower ten times as large as our pond lily, more white and fragrant. There are about 200 patients here. Through all the wards of the asylum I was very politely shown by a gentleman who said he had two sons in the rebel army, and who made no effort to conceal his Southern sympathies.

If Tennessee sends representatives to Congress, it will be only a clever trick in order to save the great goddess, slavery. Union men at the South are about as rare as white black birds, and every body here knows that Unionism in the South is played out.

In conversation at Perryville, some rebel surgeons said that this war would be protracted until a Democratic administration came into power, and that then the South could make a compromise with the Democrats on any terms they (the secesh) wished. I have far more confidence in the patriotism of my Democratic friends than the rebel surgeons indicate, still I am aware that some of them are infected with a violent negrophobia, and delight in saying that they "don't care a d—n for the nigger."

N. M. Laraway, esq., and Lieut. J. Rogers called on us the other day, commissioned as they are by Gov. Yates, to visit Illinois troops and the sick of our regiments who are in the hospitals of Kentucky and Tennessee. They said that they had found some very poorly clad and cared for, and a very general grumbling and desire to get home. I urged upon them the importance of hurrying up the paymaster, since the families of the soldiers were now in the beginning of winter, suffering for want of money.

There is nothing very new with our (Railroad) regiment. William Scott is dead. Berry shot off his hand, and with a number of others, will be discharged. Several others who have proved themselves unable to march, will be sent to hospitals or to permanent camp, and before we march again there will be quite a sifting in our ranks.

We have comfortable weather, plenty to wear and to eat; good commanders, good spirits and a good cause, and are confident that we shall succeed. If we come out of this war alive, we shall have more occasion for glorying than our revolutionary fathers; and if we go to Heaven from the battle-field, it will increase our joys to have suffered and fought in this nineteenth century, the great battle of freedom against slavery. J. H. D.

LETTER FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Legislature—Matteson's Defalcation to be Legalized, if Possible—Money to be Spent—Candidate for Governor—Letters from Volunteers about Elections—Their Effect, &c.—Business—Ninth Senatorial District Election—New Post Office—Executive Office Hours, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

The meeting of the Legislature already begins to attract the buzzards of the Democratic party. They are flocking to the proposed feast, to pipe-lay in time. Some big strikes are already on the tapis. I will enumerate one or two:

The Matteson defalcation is to be patched up for the benefit of Matteson and family and the Democratic party generally.

The *modus operandi* is as follows:

Matteson's bail are to be released, if possible; that is, if a sufficient number of the members of the Legislature can be influenced by *weighty* considerations to vote for such a proposition.

The means to do this, I learn, are said to be ample. They have been made by Democrats out of this Black Republican war, and more will be made in the same way. Fortunes of colossal magnitude have been realized by the few, in fat contracts, etc., etc.

One of the arguments to be used in this case is, that the parties on Matteson's bail are not *particeps criminis* to his frauds, and consequently should not be made to suffer for his faults.

Gov. Matteson always gave largely to the Democratic party of his means (?) and it very naturally feels the loss of his largesses.

Consequently the Governor's bail relieved, what is to hinder him from returning from his foreign tour, and running, two years hence, for Governor? If the Governor is a little to strong a dose for the people to swallow, his attorney, B. S. Edwards, esq., can be put on the track in his stead. I believe Benjamin is still laboring under the delusion that Gov. Matteson never took the scrip. He is consequently one of the best men for a candidate that the Democrats could probably select; as his friends could steal themselves rich and he would be always ready to make affidavit to their honesty, as in the case of Matteson.

This is one part of the programme of the party.

While the Democrats are working this mine with money fetched from the people, they are to charge home all the crimes in the calendar upon Dick Yates and the State officers, threaten to impeach them, etc., etc.

Look out for rich developments of Democratic engineery of war the coming session.

I see some of the smartest and most knowing leaders of the party gathering around here for another scheme, which will be exposed in due time. The money to be realized from this is in fact to be spent in Springfield among members of the Legislature. The member, however, that sells himself for less than $5,000 is the biggest kind of a fool. From this figure, up to $30,000 will be bid. If a man is only smart he can name his terms and obtain them. No former legislature ever had to stand the temptations that the coming one will have to. The "lobby" will be the biggest kind of a place.

Letters from volunteer officers in the army state that the late elections have had a most depressing influence upon the troops, and on the other hand, have raised high the hopes of the rebels in the ultimate recognition of the so called confederacy.

Business here is dull. As compared to Chicago, the place is lifeless apparently. The bankers are squirming at the action of the commissioners, but still continue to put out their change.

The following is the official vote in the 9th Senatorial District, which elects Judge Peters, making the Senate to stand twelve Republicans to thirteen Democrats:

SENATORIAL DISTRICT NO. 9.

COUNTIES.	Peters, Rep.	Summe, Dem.
Champaigne	1,239	1,057
Coles	1,230	1,590
Douglas	668	715
Ford	188	207
Iroquois	1,247	835
Vermillion	1,474	1,545
Total	5,988	5,949
Peters majority		39

There has been such a vast amount of business transacted in the Governor's, Adjutant General's, Quartermaster's, Commissary's and Ordnance Departments, as to render the work of getting out the reports for the Legislature a very difficult and laborious one. In consequence, the Governor, who is supervising the same, has been compelled to restrict his reception hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.—the remainder of his time being constantly employed in the above work. ZETA.

Brutal Murder in New Mexico.

The New Mexican correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives a detailed account of the murder of Dr. Whitlock, of that Territory, at Fort Stanton, by a company of New Mexican soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Morris. The immediate cause was the supposed killing of Capt. Graydon, the commander of the company, in an affray which was inaugurated by Capt. Graydon, by Dr. Whitlock. It turned out, after the company had murdered Dr. Whitlock, that Graydon was not dead, but had been making-believe dead.

Dr. Whitlock was a member of the Territorial Legislature, who introduced a bill for the repeal of the Territorial slave code, for which thing he was threatened with all sorts of violence by the slavery propagandists. It is a matter of deep regret that so wise and influential a citizen should have been so wantonly and cruelly sacrificed. From the story of the murder, he behaved in the most courageous and determined manner throughout the bloody and desperate affair.

REVENUE DECISIONS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions: Publishers of printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar publications, are liable to assessment as dealers. If the sales of a publisher are to those who buy to sell again, or if this part of his business is considerable, so that he procures stock and arranges his business with reference to such sales, he should be classed as a wholesale dealer, even though a portion of his sales is to those who buy for their own use.

The Commissioner also decides—The articles produced by job printers, lithographers and engravers, which are made upon specified orders, not known as articles of commerce, are exempt from duty, as manufacturers. Job printers, engravers and lithographers, whose business is confined to the production of articles covered by the foregoing rule of exception, are not liable to assessment as manufacturers.

☞ The last news from Mexico announces that the French government has given orders to purchase in the United States 1,000 mules, with their harness, and 500 wagons for the use of the French army in Mexico. The army being short of the means of transportation, will not leave the place it now occupies until the objects just demanded have reached their destination.

☞ A correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* charges that a recent steamer from Liverpool took out twenty-four French "guillotines," consigned to a confidential agent of President Lincoln in the city of New York.

CONSUL AT NASSAU.—Lockwood L. Doty of Albany, Gov. Morgan's Private Secretary, has been appointed Consul at Nassau, vice Whiting, resigned.

SORGHUM IN THE NORTHWEST.

Convention of Growers and Manufacturers at Rockford.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ROCKFORD, Dec. 4, 1862.

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION.

At the opening session of the Convention the question of soil and its mode of preparation was again discussed.

Mr. PARDEE of Winnebago, said deep tillage was very essential to a good crop of cane. His mode of preparing the ground in one instance had been to cover it with straw—say fifteen tons of straw to five acres of ground—and then burn it. In this way he had been enabled to raise a splendid crop of cane, and manufacture a fine quality of syrup. The burning not only improves the soil, but it destroys all of the weeds, grass and other acid matters in the soil, and leaves it clean and sweet. The best soil is that which will raise from thirty to forty bushels of corn to the acre. He had planted cane where straw had been burned, and then some right beside it, where the ground had not been burned over, and found that the burnt land produced double the unburned. From this fact I recommend burning. The burning should take place in the fall, and then be plowed in, and then harrow and pulverise it in the spring. This, as I think, destroys the weeds and grass. I think the burning of the straw did more good than the same amount of manure. He would plant small imphee, three-and-a-half feet apart one way, and fifteen or sixteen inches the other way. Would put plenty of seed in the hill, and should want from four to six seed to germinate. I am confident of the sorghum; that cane has done the best with me. Would use the small kind of Chinese for syrup, and the imphee for sugar. With me the small cane yields about 150 gallons to the acre.

Daniel J. Teeter of Carroll county believed in planting thick. He would plow very deep in the fall, and give it a thorough harrowing in the spring. Would plant three and a half feet apart one way, and half that distance the other. Would ridge the ground and plant on the ridge. I learned from experience that this is best. The high ridge is warmer—it gets more sun—than the low furrow. I do not trouble the cane after it gets two feet high. Ashes will answer the same purpose as burning straw. Leached ashes are just as good as any other. I am satisfied that the ashes alone does the whole work, and will greatly reduce the acid in the cane.

Mr. Fink of Boone ridged his ground and then planted by the marker on the natural level.

Mr. Beach of Iowa, wanted rich ground, or well manured the year before. Plow it deep in the fall. In the spring, harvest until it is thoroughly pulverized. Lay off, east and west, three and a half feet apart, then mark it with a light plow, north and south. Would plant on the upper edge of the furrow, and then turn the ground up to it when the cane was handsomely up. Plant on the north side of the furrow; this enables it to get more of the sun, and the ground, by turning it up, will always be warm and loose. Placing the seed on the top of the furrow keeps it dry.

Mr. Moss of Iowa would plow in the fall, where corn had been previously planted. Mark it east end west, and put at least half a dozen seeds in the hill. If you find suckers after the cane is up, hill the cane well, and the suckers will disappear. Don't pull off the suckers.

Mr. Beach of Iowa would rather have fifteen stalks in a hill than five. If you have plenty of stalks there will be no suckers, and you will have the small stalks, which I consider the best. A stalk three inches in circumference will contain no more saccharine matter than one an inch and a half in circumference. A small stock has the saccharine, and not the bitter and acids. Never lay my cane on the ground after it has been cut. I take it to the mill immediately. I think the juice improves if the cane lies in a dry place or has dry weather.

Mr. Huntington of Winnebago said his experience coincided with the previous speaker. He put from fifteen to twenty-five seeds in a hill. He thought growing it thin made better syrup. He had heretofore thought the offal from the cane as worthless, but he had lately discovered that horses, cattle and hogs loved it, and it had better fattening and feeding qualities than any other grain.

Mr. Meecham of Will county, said his soil was full of grubs when he commenced planting, and they destroyed the cane. He then plowed deep in the fall, and that destroyed the grubs. Did not plow in the spring, but harrowed it thoroughly. The soil was cold and clammy, and did not produce well. His neighbors plowed in the spring, and their crops were two or three weeks ahead of mine. Spring plowing opens up and warms the soil. Clay soil is sure to be hard and cold if it is not plowed in the spring.

MODE OF CULTIVATION AND TREATMENT.

Mr. Murtfeldt of Winnebago, did not believe in stripping the cane when it was standing.

Mr. Pardee would always plant it thick. If planted thin, the cane would be spongy and bitter.

Mr. Cory thought that when the stalks were pithy and poor, the seed would be large and plump. He would like to ask if the experiment of pulling out the tassel or seed, when it appeared, had ever been tried.

Several gentlemen had heard of such a thing, and that by so doing, the cane was much sweeter.

Mr. Seward of McHenry, had experimented and found that when the cane was not stripped or broke down, it produced the best syrup. He thought stripping was a positive injury. If the stripped cane was best, the leaves would never have been there.

Mr. Jacob Hope of Ogle county, said that many years since, there used to be cultivated in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and later, in this State, an article called chocolate, and that it looked like sorghum, but there was no sweet in it. He was impressed with the fact that this "chock weed" had got mixed with the sugar cane.

Mr. Powers of Madison, Wis., knew something of this coffee corn or chocolate seed. He had bought it for sorghum. It can be easily diluted. It is a smooth seed, and never burst open. It is actually good for nothing, but it hybridizes with sorghum, and, of course, destroys it. It grows with a close head, and in shape, the stalk—very like a Dutch girl's ancle—very large, but nothing on it.

Mr. Foster wanted to know if persons had ever discovered a fungus growth in the joints of cane, generally in the fifth joint. This fungus gives out a shoot, and will go to seed.

Several other speakers addressed the Convention on the subject under discussion, but no new facts were elicited, and the meeting adjourned until 9 1-2 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1862.

After some preliminary business, Mr. Foster of Winnebago county, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That there be a committee of three members appointed by the chairman to obtain a statistical account of the amount of syrup made and number of acres of sugar cane grown in Winnebago county this year, and report to this convention the quantity manufactured during the year, and the cost of manufacture. Also that this convention recommend a similar report to be made from each county in the State and forwarded to the agricultural papers of the State.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: D. S. Pardee, Chas. Foster and Chas. Fletcher.

The discussion on the soil and mode of treatment, which was in progress when the Convention adjourned last evening, was again resumed.

The Rev. Mr. Smithett, the Rector of the Episcopal Church in this city, was requested to give his views on the subject under discussion, which he did at considerable length and with great acceptance. He evinced a most thorough practical knowledge of the subject, which he gained by a long residence as a missionary in the West India Islands and in Brazil. As the Convention unanimously requested Mr. Smithett to write out his remarks, to be published in the proceedings of the Convention, we will not attempt to give even a synopsis, which it would be very difficult to do, owing to the rapidity of his utterance, and the many technical expressions and historical enunciations contained therein. The address, when published, will much enlighten the sugar cane growers in this part of the country. One fact that Mr. Smithett stated we will repeat, and that is, that the leaves and stalks of the sugar cane made the best paper in the world. He said that experience in the West Indies had fully demonstrated that fact.

Mr. Brainard of Iowa thought the different qualities of syrup was owing ... not to the mode ... Rich, low soil produc... amount of grape sugar. Manure made the juice acid and bitter. All foreign matter in the soil will make the juice either acid or bitter. A stalk of cane as large as my wrist has no more saccharine matter than one half as large. In one case it will take twenty pails of juice to make a pail of syrup, while in the other case it will take but five. The former would be raised on rich soil, while the latter would be raised on what is called poor soil. In rich soil he planted only four or five stalks, while in the clean soil he would plant double that number. If you plant thick on the clear soil, it will not sucker. He never would strip the cane but run it all through the mill, except the tops. The bitter is on the tops and lower joints, both of which should be thrown out. Cane is not damaged by freezing, on the contrary, it is improved. In this way it can be kept all winter, if it is kept dry, and the thermometer don't get above sixty. Better syrup is made in November than September. Cane will never heat, if you keep it off the ground. Would also, when it has frozen, keep it from the sun.

W. B. Cory wanted the cane to be cut at least two weeks before making it into syrup. Every day it thus lays improves it. The small stalks matures the quickest and makes the best syrup, but it does not make so much juice. The Chinese cane suckers; the imphee rarely does, and the Otaheitan never does. In storing cane, it should always be in a dry place, and the air should have free course among its stalks. Putting ashes on the mill after it gets a foot high, greatly improves the syrup. Cane will not keep over ten days, when it has been frozen and thawed. Keeping the cane after being cut reduces the quantity of juice, but greatly improves the quality. We always work our imphee first, because it will not keep so long. The more thoroughly your cane is crushed the more granulating power you will find in your syrup. We use the cane seed to feed to our sheep, horses, hogs, &c. We also feed cane juice to hogs, and find it has much more of the fattening properties than corn. Many farmers are now fattening their hogs on cane juice. One acre of cane juice will do more fattening than three of corn, and the pork is just as solid and good. The eating of corn, from the labor of doing it, exhausts the vitality of the hog, while he will lay down to cane juice all day without any effort in consuming it.

A member wanted to know whether the juice fed to the hogs by the manufacturers came from their customers.

The discussion was continued to the noon hour of adjournment, without eliciting any new points.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A committee of five, on motion, was appointed to report on the syrups and sugars on exhibition, consisting of H. P. Kimball, I. S. Hyatt, A. F. Moss, C. W. Murtfeldt and E. H. Seward.

Mr. Anderson exhibited some specimens of sorghum flour, made from the Chinese cane seed—large cane, planted on the 20th of June. It makes very good buckwheat cakes, this sorghum flour does. He thinks it will be profitable to save the seed for flour and other purposes.

On motion, a committee was appointed to examine a report on evaporators, as follows: James S. Houghton, Dr. G. B. Hammond, Jesse Blinn, C. A. Huntington and D. S. Pardee.

The subject under discussion was again renewed.

Mr. Smithett asked if any persons in this part of the country ever sent to Louisiana for cuttings. If not, as that State is in our possession, he suggested some one's doing so, and also seeds. The matter was referred to the Winnebago county Agricultural Society for action.

Mr. Collins did not think the Chinese sugar cane would sprout from cuttings. The Southern cane is different from ours.

Mr. Brainard and Mr. Frink had both seen sprouts from the cuttings of the Chinese sugar cane.

Mr. Smithett said that the sugar cane seed never matured in the South, and that was the reason why they used the stools and cuttings, the former having to be renewed by seeds from the cuttings about once in three years.

Mr. Cory said that the experiment of sprouting from cuttings was now being tried by Mr. Hodges of Dayton, Ohio, and also by himself, and the result would be soon known.

The subject of MACHINERY was then taken up, and

Rev. Mr. Smithett was called upon, and he gave in detail the process of gathering and manufacturing in the West India Islands and the machinery used. This address, like the other one delivered by Mr. Smithett, was exceedingly interesting, and a vote of thanks was voted and a copy requested for publication.

The discussion on evaporations was then gone into, and continued for the balance of the afternoon. Each inventor of an evaporator was allowed to set its peculiar claims for popularity before the convention for ten minutes, which generally practically meant half an hour.

The convention then adjourned until evening.

THE BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

We have just received from the closing sales, 100 pieces Bright, Plaid, Full Boiled SILKS, for six shillings a yard. 75 pieces Rich Chintz Figured Drouget Silks for one dollar a yard. Extra qualities Double Faced Silks, for nine shillings.

500 Pieces RICH BROCHE VELOURS,

New styles, for two shillings a yard. 300 pieces rich new styles VELOUR VALENTIAS for two and six-pence.

All the above goods we are selling for one-half the present value. They are the only

GREAT BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

We have received within a few days a large assortment of Rich Wool Plaids, Balmoral Skirts, Balmoral Hose, Magenta Merinoes, Garnet Silks, Lustreless Silks,

BONNETTS PONSOTS,

And all the choice brands of Real Lyons Black Silks, Lyons Silk Velvets, Paris Velvet Cloaks, Cloth Cloaks, Mourning Goods, in great variety.

And many very scarce and choice styles of goods, not to be found elsewhere in this market.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS and FAMILY GOODS, of every kind, in unlimited variety, CHEAP.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

no8-a577-3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, —AND— Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

WESTERN AGENCY,

56 .... Dearborn Street 56

Special despatch given to Eastern, Canadian, New England and European freights. For full particulars apply to

S. T. WEBSTER,
General Western Agent, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.

no23-x1-1p1'63

SALT, SALT, SALT.—5000 bbls.

FINE SAGINAW SALT,

2400 bbls. Coarse Syracuse Salt.

2000 bbls. Ground Solar Syracuse Salt.

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

GELPCKE & THORNE,
104 South Water street.

no8-x92-2w

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Hose,

FINE RED AND BLACK YARNS.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,

Men's Half Hose, Sontags, Nubias, Mittens, Sleeves, Leggings, &c.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLEN YARNS.

HAND-KNIT SCARFS, (our own importation.)

MEN'S HALF HOSE, LADIES RIBBED HOSIERY.

New Commenced Slippers,

All at the lowest cash prices.

SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

se20-a383-3m

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered.

RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, 248 South Water street.

WYANT & POWERS, DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

8 Tremont Block, Dearborn St.,

Have just received a full stock of every variety of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

AND SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT.

Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

se9-a287-3m

FURS, FURS, FURS.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

152 LAKE STREET.

My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

IGNATZ HERZOG,
P. O. Box 3892. 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

ap10-p219-1y

78 LAKE STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS AT COST. FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

CLOTH HOUSE.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

34 & 36 Lake street,

Have now in store the largest stock of

COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SATINETS,

Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons.

And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for

OFFICER'S UNIFORMS.

Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

ag7-p161-1y

78 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find in our store a large stock of

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,

SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Bindings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a complete assortment

NOTIONS.

Our stock is inviting and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862.

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

HARMON, GALE & CO.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake street - - - - - Chicago, Ill.

We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods,

DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOSIERY,

And other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we can offer superior inducements, we solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

HARMON, GALE & CO.

au16-n643-3m

GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,

75 South Water street, Chicago,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE,

EMBRACING

Sugars, Fish, Teas, Tobacco, Coffees, Rice, Syrups, Spices, Molasses, Soaps, Dried Fruit,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago.

my15-r881-1y

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

MARTIN & BROS.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

44 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

au25-4844-3m

SPECIAL NOTICE—We have appointed

Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co.,

Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them

AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES, FREIGHT ADDED.

A. M. BININGER & Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added
300 cases Bininger's London Dock Gin.
500 cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin.
500 cases Bininger's genuine Wines, pts. and qts.
500 cases Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy, pts. & qts.
500 cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon.
500 cases Bininger's Old Times Rye.
500 cases Bininger's Wheat Tonic.
100 cases Bininger's Wine Bitters.
100 cases Bininger's Apple Cordial.
25 cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy.
25 cases Blackberry Wine.
100 cases California Wines.
25 cases Piper's Heidsick Champaigne.
50 cases Curacoa.
50 doz. Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial.
50 doz. Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs.
50 doz. London Porter.
50 doz. Absinthe.
60 casks French Brandy.
10 pipes Holland Gin, (favorite brands.)
100 brls. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
50 brls. Old Maryland Rye Whisky.
50 brls. Dan'l Lawrence Rum, 1856.
50 brls. New Jersey Apple Brandy.
50 brls Cherry Brandy.
10 puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky.
10 puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
75 packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.

All of the above goods are of the

MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,

Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.

HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,

147 South Water Street, Chicago.

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our stock.

oc23-v595-3m

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.

☞ Made to order at the shortest notice.

Landell or Sibley Tent.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p019-1y] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Stock now in and very complete for the

FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,

All of which are of our own IMPORTATION, and will be sold low to

Cash and Short Time Buyers.

The attention of

Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers

Is respectfully solicited.

No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle streets.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO

190 & 201 Randolph St., Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &C., &C.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no3'61-h58-1y]

HOT AIR FURNACE,

FOR HEATING

Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.

We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at

195 LAKE STREET,

And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, three doors west of Wells street, by SKAVEY & CO.

au30-n3-3m

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,

LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,

43 South Clark street, (up stairs) .... Chicago, Ill.

ELIAS GREENEBAUM. G. FOREMAN, Notary Public.

sep 3-x275-6m

REMOVAL—Christopher Metz,

Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in

House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.

126 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.

no25-l980-3m

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS.

500,000

Flat Extra Flour Barrel Hoops,

For sale by

MAGILL & LATHAM.

de5-x694-2w

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurers' Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $1.50. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 66 Clark street.

jal-b177-1y

SUTLERS, ...

Sutlers throughout the Northwest are informed that we are again in receipt of those

LEATHER WATCH GUARDS.

MASONS' CHALLENGE BLACKING.

SOLDIERS' MIRRORS.

Shoe Brushes, Pocket Combs, Playing Cards, Soldiers' Wallets, Briar Wood Pipes, Tooth Brushes, Tobacco Boxes, Shawl Pins,

And a 1000 different articles which go to make a complete Sutler's Stock.

REMEMBER THIS:

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO FOR SUTLERS' GOODS, IS

PEUGEOT'S

Great Variety Store,

108 LAKE STREET.

oc27-v665-3m

NOVEMBER, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUYERS OF

HATS, CAPS, BUCKSKIN GOODS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,

&C., &C., &C.

We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, and which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.

We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FUR GOODS, ... 1000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.

ORDERS

Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
no26-x547-3m 32 Lake street, Chicago.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all other

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York jobbing prices.

AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS.

CASEY'S NEW INFANTRY TACTICS,

For the Instruction, Exercise and Manoeuvres of the Soldier, a Company, Line of Skirmishers, Battalion, Brigade, or Corps d'Armee, by BRIG. GEN. CASEY, U. S. A. 3 vols. 24 mo., lithographed plates. $2.50.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862.

The system of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the Armies of the United States, whether Regular, Volunteer, or Militia, with the following modifications, viz:

FIRST—That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers, will be suspended.

SECOND—In Title First, Article First, the following will be substituted for paragraph 6, viz:

"A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left, in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of Captain."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
no18-x257-1m 192 Broadway, New York.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of ... Paper ... Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.

au7-g316-1y

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL.

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 818.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS!!

We are prepared to RENDER Hogs Heads, Spare Ribs, Pork Trimmings, Leaf Lard, Tallow or Grease, on the most liberal terms, and pledge ourselves to produce

A BETTER ARTICLE

Than any other concern in the city, from the same kind of stock. Having increased our facilities and our capacity is greater than any other establishment in this city, we can render for all our old friends, and as many new ones as may offer.

TURNER & MITCHELL,
no8-x427-1m 77 Kinzie street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—On and after Monday, Dec. 1st, 1862, Grand Trunk trains will leave Detroit (on arrival of M. C. R., M. S. R., and D. and M. Express trains), as follows:

6.30 A. M.—Day Express arrives at Stratford 12.30 P. M., Buffalo 5.30 P. M., New York 10.00 A. M., connects at Stratford with trains for London, Toronto, Montreal, &c.

5.20 P. M.—Night Express arrives at Sarnia 1.20 P. M., Toronto 6.30 A. M., Prescott 4.30 P. M., Montreal 11.00 P. M.

11.20 A. M.—A Stock Express will leave Detroit daily—Due at Buffalo 6.30 A. M. following day.

Superb Sleeping Cars on all night trains—only one change of cars between Detroit and Buffalo, or Montreal. Baggage checked through to ... for sale at principal railroad offices.

☞ Ask for tickets via Grand Trunk Railway. Special attention given to

Live Stock and Provisions.

Through bills of lading given to Liverpool. For further particulars apply at Company's office,

56 DEARBORN STREET.

S. T. WEBSTER,
Gen'l West'n Ag't, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.

de5-x707-3w

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON

STOVE POLISH,

Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by

JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,

JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.

13 South South Wells street Chicago.

☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

We give dispatch to

Provisions,

DRESSED HOGS AND LIVE STOCK,

FOR BOSTON, BUFFALO, PORTLAND & MONTREAL.

S. T. WEBSTER,
Gen'l Western Agent, 56 Dearborn street.

de4x702-6t

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the train known as the

HYDE PARK TRAIN,

Running on the Illinois Central Railroad, between Chicago and Wood Lawn, will be discontinued after ... inst. Laborers holding commutation tickets will have the amount refunded on application.

W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

de5-x703-4w

REDUCTION IN LIVERY PRICES.—Having added several new and elegant carriages to my extensive livery stock, I have

REDUCED MY PRICES

to conform to the present times. L. BUTTON, ... Couch Place, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

no25-x189-1m

EYE AND EAR.

Dr. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon ... Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear ... Office and Surgery, No. 126 Randolph street, ... House, Chicago, Ill.

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS.

5,000 boxes Palm Soap, ... boxes Chemical Soap, ... boxes ... 2,000 boxes Star Candles, ... In store and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

Special Notices.

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier, ... South Clark street, can be found every day ... Dr. W. has for the past ten years ... given his whole time and attention to the treatment of ... a speedy and permanent ... no mercury used ... Charges for consultation ... free. ... Address ... Box 4371 ...

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART.

Doctor Teare's office, 13 North Clark street, opposite ... Inhalation ... direct to the Lungs by INHALATION ... and ... applied directly to the parts affected and cured with ... specifics. Cures warranted ... Periodical Pills for ... one dollar per bottle.

no25-x179-1m

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

A handsome head of hair is a crown of glory. ... For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES' LOCK HOSPITAL, 33 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located an office at

86 Randolph Street,

between State and Dearborn streets, cures weakness, loss of muscular power, impotence, diseases of the blood and skin, and mercurial diseases, by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense. ... The afflicted should apply immediately, and save themselves from the consequences of those terrible diseases. Diseases peculiar to females treated with the happiest results.

REMEMBER DR. JAMES' OFFICE

86 RANDOLPH STREET,

between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. for consultations. Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide Potassa, or Arsenic, ... will eradicate ... a positive cure. 86 Randolph st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

Instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

CATARRH! CATARRH!

E. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

Catarrh or Cold in the Head.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should be ... the symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear, are ... Persons find they have a cold ... frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. ... the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge ... becoming thick and adhesive ... the voice is thick and nasal; the ... sense of smell is lessened or destroyed ... the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY ... symptoms can be effectually removed. Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Address Dr. D. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills

FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventative. ... the only sure and reliable medicine ever known ... providing you get the genuine Pills. ... "Married Ladies" will be particular in observing ... of the directions. ... perfectly harmless ...

Price, $1.00 per Box.

Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale Agents."

LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
J. BOOVIL, 79 Randolph street.
J. D. HARRIS, 37 South Water street.
LAY & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street.
J. BRONFIELD, 33 North Clark street.
... 302 Randolph street.
... 86 West Randolph street.
... 196 West Lake street.
... corner of Clark and Adams street.

Ladies! By sending ... to the "above agents" through the Chicago "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing but "Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you ... each box ... has been added, on account of the Pills being COUNTERFEITED.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, ... palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, ... disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

... the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. ...

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

... the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the Price ONE DOLLAR per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent ... Sold in Chicago at manufacturer's price by LORD & SMITH ...

KENOSHA WATER CURE.

A FIRST CLASS

SANITARY ESTABLISHMENT,

Beautifully situated on the Lake Shore, at Kenosha, fifty-five miles from Milwaukee, and fifty miles from Chicago.

The Institution offers the greatest inducements to the sick who are afflicted with any form of Chronic Disease. The medical department is in charge of thoroughly educated Hydropathic and Homeopathic Physicians who have made Chronic Diseases a special study for years. Females, laboring under diseases peculiar to their sex, are assured of the most delicate and successful treatment. Soldiers and others suffering from diseases of the malarious districts, are advised to resort to this ... at once, ... For further particulars address or apply to CHAS. F. ..., M. D., or Mrs. A. H. REED, Physicians, or E. ... Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 25, 1862.

no25-u93-1m

For the Army.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

CAIRO, Ills., Nov. 25th, 1862.

WANTED

the Mississippi Squadron

SEAMEN,

ORDINARY SEAMEN AND LANDSMEN.

A number of Steamers now fitting out offers a fine chance to the Western young man to enlist in the service of the United States, now on the Western waters, and any one not over forty years of age will be received, provided he brings with him a certificate that he has no disability or physical defect. No person under eighteen years will be received without the written consent of parents, certified before a justice of the peace.

Inducements to enter the Navy on the Western waters are very great—promotion to command for merit, with good pay and subsistence, and comforts not to be found in the land service. Any one who wishes to enlist ... will be allowed to ... their arrival at Cairo, or any Naval Rendezvous ... after they are delivered on board the Receiving Ship.

Engagements will be for the war, and not less than one year. If the war two months advance will be paid to the person enlisting ... his family ... from the day of enlistment ... additional examination by the Surgeon on board the Receiving Ship, and any ... to deceive will not enjoy the benefit of ...

The following are the rates of pay to which persons are entitled ... from the Receiving Ship ... who must enter as Seamen ... per month ...

... DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

$100 FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS. $100 BOUNTY.

... able bodied MEN wanted for this old and ... regiment ... per month ... clothing and medical attendance ... government bounty given ... apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, ... Infantry, Recruiting ... street. ... paid any person presenting an accepted recruit.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

J. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

44 Lasalle street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

... every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business, ... to order ... Washington street.

Sutler's

Sutler's throughout the Northwest are informed that we are again in receipt of their

LEATHER WATCH GUARDS

MASON'S

CHALLENGE BLACKING.

SOLDIERS'

MIRRORS.

Shoe Brushes,
Pocket Combs,
Pinying Cards,
Soldiers' Wallets,
Briar Wood Pipes,
Tooth Brushes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Shaving Cases.

And a 1000 different articles which go to make a complete Sutler's Stock.

REMEMBER THIS:

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO FOR SUTLERS' GOODS, IS

PEUGEOT'S

Great Variety Store,

108 LAKE STREET.

oct27-tdec-3m

NOVEMBER, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO BUYERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,

&c., &c., &c.

We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which in point of quality and cheapness will be offered at a LARGE DISCOUNT FROM PRICES HERETOFORE CHARGED.

THE FINEST ARTICLES OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUCKSKIN GLOVES, MITTS AND GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, ARE OFFERED AT THE ALMOST RUINOUS PRICES OF

CASH ONLY.

Call and examine our stock of HATS, CAPS, for MEN and BOYS, and other WARM WINTER GOODS.

ORDERS

Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

oct27-tdec-1m 108 Lake street, Chicago.

RAWSON & BARTLETT

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of Our Country Merchants to the fact that we have in store a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have been manufacturing for West Rockers, which we have been manufacturing for West Rockers, which we have been manufacturing for West Rockers

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ If you want a nice penny address Box 904.

☞ That new and varied stock of Diaries for 1863 is now open for inspection at 102 Madison street.

☞ A select stock of Holiday Goods on hand and being received every day at 102 Madison street.

ASTRONOMICAL.—The lecture of Prof. Fory takes place at Bryan Hall Monday evening. Subject—"The Sidereal World."

☞ Dominoes from 25 cents to $1.50. Backgammon, Chess and Checker boards, with most to match, at all prices at 102 Madison street.

LITERARY.—News agents and country booksellers, together with all readers, will be interested in Mr. Walsh's advertisement which appears in another column.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The night trains on the Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Line, leaves here at 5.30 p. m., instead of 11.15, as heretofore—to take effect Sunday night, 7th inst.

MISTRESS AND MAID.—By Miss Mulock, Les Miserables by Hugo, the Pirates of the Prairies, and all other novels, to loan for ten cents at Sherlock's, 113 Dearborn street.

FOR THE POOR.—Bishop Duggan's lecture for the benefit of the poor takes place this (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at St. Patrick's Church, Jefferson Street, corner of Van Buren. The impressions of a late visit to Rome." Tickets, 25 cents.

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION.—Secure your associate membership tickets admitting one gentleman and two ladies to the series of concerts this winter. The tickets are selling rapidly, and none but associate members will be admitted. A limited number to be sold.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—John R Walsh, cor. Madison street and Custom House Place, has over one hundred different styles of Diaries and Daily Journals for 1863, at prices varying from fifteen cents to $8.00. An examination of the stock is respectfully invited.

TRUNK LOST.—The attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement in another column, calling for information as to the whereabouts of the trunk of Thos. Young, (who died in the army,) which was left at his boarding-house in this city when he enlisted.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.—The Young Men's Association announce Prof. A. A. Griffith, for his entertaining readings and recitations, on Thursday evening the 11th inst. Prof. Griffith, as an elocutionist, occupies a leading position, and his entertainments are said to be very attractive.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Colonel John F. Farnsworth of the 8th Illinois cavalry, has been appointed a Brigadier General, and so has Col. John E. Smith of the 45th (Lead Mine) regiment. This latter promotion places the gallant Lieut. Col. J. A. Maltby, who was wounded at Donelson, in command of the 45th.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.—Capt. J. D. Sinclair forwarded, on Friday evening last, a number of excellent shells—the first, the second draft within two weeks. Those who have any idea of entering the naval service will find no better opportunity than that offered by Capt. Sinclair. For particulars see his advertisement, or call at his office in Steele's Block, corner of La Salle and South Water streets.

DRY GOODS.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Stryker & Co., No. 141 Lake street. They are constantly receiving fresh goods, comprising all the novelties of the season. If there is anything new and rare in market they are sure to have it. There stock is very large and extensive and their goods are offered at prices that cannot fail to suit—although times are hard. Give them a call and examine their stock.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the Annual Convocation of Chicago Council No. 4 of Royal and Select Masters, held at the Masonic Temple Saturday evening, Dec. 6, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

T. I. G. M.—E. W. Jones.
D. G. M.—V. L. Harlbut.
P. C. of W.—J. A. Bunce.
C. of G.—R. W. Dunham.
Treasurer—H. W. Rigelow.
Recorder—J. Rollo Walker.
Steward—C. R. Vandercook.

METEOROLOGICAL.—E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, old Commercial Hotel Buildings, No. 29 West Randolph st., corner Canal st., reports the following:

1862	7 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.
Sunday, November 29	53	58	56
Monday, December 1	32	39	37
Tuesday, " 2	28	35	35
Wednesday, " 3	34	50	36
Thursday, " 4	32	38	34
Friday, " 5	17	26	26
Saturday, " 6	7	15	10

DR. TIFFANY'S LECTURE.—The first of the three lectures by Dr. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., will be delivered at Bryan Hall this (Sunday) evening. Subject: "The Rebellion and its Issues—The Problem of American Freedom." From the favorable notices in the Peoria papers, as well as from private letters, we hand the lecture in Peoria, Friday evening, we learn it was well received by a large and appreciative audience. Let there be a full house at Bryan Hall to-morrow evening.

FIRE.—Saturday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the roof of the German hotel, kept by John Jakob, No. 34 West Madison street. The result was the loss of a portion of the roof, and a complete coating of ice throughout the entire building. The fire originated from a defective flue, or chimney, some of the unburned timber of which, in want of away, allowing the sparks to come in contact with the wood work of the building. Damage estimated at $500, and insured in the Home Company, of New York.

MEETING OF RAILROAD FREIGHT AGENTS.—The gentlemen having control of the freight department of the several railroads leading out of Chicago, (except the Eastern lines,) after a two days' session, adjourned Friday evening. The principal business transacted was a modification of the classification of freights. The results of their deliberations are to be submitted, (by the Secretary, Mr. Wm. L. Dana, of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien R. R.,) to the Eastern railroad companies, for their concurrence. An invitation is also extended to freight agents of Eastern roads to meet in convention with the Western roads, and make this their place of meeting. The proposed universal. The changes in classification will be made public, when their plans are fully matured.

THE MARBLE HEART.—This exciting drama will be presented at McVicker's theatre on Monday evening with Mr. Booth as "Raphael," a character most admirably suited to the young tragedian, and one in which he gained many admirers during his last engagement. No one can witness his beautiful rendition of the aspiring, yet disappointed sculptor, without admiration, and many a tear will flow on beholding the heart-aching of the marble heart. To many of our readers the "Marble Heart" is new sad would not regret seeing it as rendered by Mr. Booth.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN WORKS OF ART.—The appreciation of the beautiful evinced by the citizens of Chicago in the construction of their dwellings, has induced Messrs. Vitt Brothers to have a gallery of art in Philadelphia,) to send to this city a number of packages of fine Italian marble statues for parlor as well as garden purposes. Also finely executed chaste ornaments for the decoration of parlors, halls, churches, &c., cut in the beautiful alabaster stone. This fine collection will be sold at public sale at the store, 54 Dearborn street, especially engaged for the occasion. The room will be properly heated and suitable arrangements made for the accommodation of the ladies, and the sale will be conducted personally by our well-known townsman Mr. W. A. Butters. The room will be open to visitors on Wednesday, day and ing.

THE WRONG MAN.—Among the batch of "bold soldier boys" who were arrested as deserters on Friday night at the Illinois Central depot by the police and taken to the armory, was Mr. Samuel Stout a farmer of Champaign county. He had entered the train at Rantoul, and accidentally found himself in the car with a party wearing the dress of "Uncle Sam." Mr. Stout also had on a regulation overcoat which formerly belonged to his brother, a three months man, and of course in wearing it was only exercising his right. He was, however, kept in the Armory all day yesterday morning, when he explained the matter in which he became possessed of the coat, and started to his home in the city to get the purchase of a farm from the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was discharged, but declares his experience, brief though it was, of the Chicago "Tombs" to be anything but pleasant.

A DASHING RUNAWAY.—About dark last evening, a butcher named Yeger, sell his team unfortunately he stepped into a store on State street near the Monroe street. The horse becoming frightened at an old fog that was drying soon, started towards Lake street, at full speed, overcoming on the sidewalk and again in the street. In front of Ald. Shimp's office, the horse overtook a dray, ran upon, and with every force of it, in which manœuvre he divested himself of all encumbrances, except the thills. He finally brought up against a telegraph post on Monroe street, breaking over the post, and tearing up several two-inch planks in the sidewalk. When the owner overtook the animal found him somewhat subdued, he could no longer restrain his feelings, so he "whipped a child." The crowd eagerly inquired if the boy was much injured, but were enlightened as to the cause of his grief by the boy himself, who, as he hurt, but sums vegan loud protest.

As the street was thronged with teams, and pedestrians, it hardly seems possible that the team could have passed so great a distance without more serious consequences than we have yet heard of. Several persons barely escaped injury, but we could learn of no one as having sustained any personal damage. We trust the ordinance requiring teamsters to drive their teams, will be rigidly enforced.

Bryant & Stratton's Second Chain of Colleges.

This is one of the successful enterprises of the day. A branch college is now in operation at Toronto, Canada West.

The college in this city is finely patronized. It is conducted on the most liberal and thorough principles, with an ample number of able professors and teachers.

The key to their great success is "industry and economy." [Advertisement.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

OUR SKATING PONDS.

There is no doubt but that the fashionable pastime—skating, is to be practiced with desperate energy this winter, provided, as is now the prospect. A long season of cold weather young ladies have been learning the theory during the light of summer, by the agency of that latest and most characteristic of all invention, parlor skates. It is true that the use of most parlors in this Western city does not permit of the curling of "spread eagles," "figures," or other elaborate fancy patterns, yet there is no doubt that in plain, straightforward, unadorned skating, many a belle of fashion will be found at home at the close of the season, especially engaged for the occasion. The room will be properly heated and suitable arrangements made for the accommodation of the ladies, and the sale will be conducted personally by our well-known townsman Mr. W. A. Butters. The room will be open to visitors on Wednesday, day and ing.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

An Important Insurance Case—A New Question of General Average.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond.*—A case involving a new question of "general average" has just been up before Judge Drummond, upon argument of counsel. J. Remington *et al.* vs. propeller Jackeye; W. F. Tucker vs. same. By agreement of counsel the suits were joined and argued at the same time.

The Buckeye is a steam propeller, owned by the Northern Transportation Company, and runs between the ports of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., and Chicago. On the 24th day of July, 1861, the libellants shipped upon her from Cape Vincent, N. Y., a quantity of merchandise. She arrived at Detroit at about half-past 5, on the morning of the 28th of July, and came to her wharf in the harbor for the purpose of taking on passengers. After she had been there about half an hour, it was discovered that she was on fire in her hold, in the vicinity of the boiler. No one then in charge of said propeller knew anything about the origin of the fire. At night she was put into the stream, to stop the progress of the fire, but this was unsuccessful, as the smoke was insufferable. They were unable to turn her fire could be had. Means to decide upon the expediency of leaving more urgency; but as it is understood that a majority of them are in favor of the measure, they will not be put in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Stevens will introduce a bill at an early day recommending it as the only way the government can possibly obtain money to pay the army and navy sailors, and meet other ordinary expenses.

One of the principal arguments of Mr. Stevens to such a measure is that if Mr. Chase should attempt to raise money on the twenty year 6 per cent bonds, there is not a sufficient amount of money in circulation to say for them, and consequently the only means left him is to make an additional issue of currency sufficient to employ the vacuum occasioned by the withdrawal from circulation of gold and silver and the will-cat currency of the West.

On this subject Samuel Hallett & Co.'s circular of Dec. 3 has the following paragraph:

Government cannot adequately supply its wants by direct issue. The thing is impossible, at the same time that capital is most abundant, and the credit of the government high. But this capital may be had to any extent, by a policy which shall invite every confidence in the future—a policy which is the necessary condition of an easy money market. Two steps only are necessary—further issues of demand notes, and a desirable security for which they can be converted. Such may be a long bond, though it may be a shorter one if preferred by capital. The effect of the issue of demand notes is to reduce the rates. Under the influence of the premiums favors, the rates of interest in this market for months, the past season, have been as low as 5 per cent. So long as such rates prevailed, conversions of vast amounts of these demand notes would have been made had a proper security been provided, and still more to effect the rates of interest. The vacuum created could then have been filled by fresh issues, which, when rates fell, would be retired in a similar manner. In this way government can raise money and have the greater part of its obligations in the shape of long bonds, bearing low rates of interest, to an extent very nearly, if not quite equal to all its wants.

That the fact that a fire broke out over the front end of the building discloses either a defect in the construction of the boat or in its management and that in any event the ejecting of water into the hold of the vessel and upon the cargo was necessary and proper for the purpose of saving the boat, made a clear case for general average contribution, for the reason that it was a voluntary sacrifice of a part of the cargo for the safety of the whole.

Upon the first pon the first point, the respondents contended that the exception of a "fire," included a fire arising from causes unknown, as this did, and that the burden of proof was on the libellants.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York.

The liberal patronage which our citizens have bestowed upon this Company during the past year, which is now rapidly drawing to a close, has required a display of confidence, which we are glad to say appears to be fully warranted by the general prosperity and condition of this Company. The number of policies issued during the year at the office in this city will reach five hundred, and this too with only the exercise of moderate effort and the employment of but few solicitors. The management, both in New York and Chicago, are gentlemen of long experience, and are noted for the honorable and high toned manner in which they transact business. Added to this the sound character of their assets and the promptness manifested by them in adjusting and paying losses, and the reasons for the Company's great popularity are obvious.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. Ryder will deliver, in St. Paul's Church, this (Sunday) evening, the second of his course of lectures on the leading religions of the world. Subject—Buddhism, the Doctrines of Laou-Tsze, and the Ethics of Confucius, the religious systems of China.

—Elder W. F. Black will preach in the Christian Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Racine, this Lord's Day, Dec. 7, 1862. Subject, at 10½ a. m., Prayer; at 7½ p. m., The Prodigal Son.

—Church of the Holy Communion, Rev. R. W. Hagar, Rector. Seats free. Morning service at 10½, evening service at 7½ o'clock. This Church is situated on Walnut Avenue, near the corner of Randolph street.

DR. JAMES.—The attention of our readers requiring medical aid, such as Dr. James renders, is called to the following letter which was received by Dr. Wilson, of Philipsburg, Pa., from Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James. Dr. James has a handsome hotel, 93 Custom House street, New Orleans, La. (established in 1850,) and permanently located at 96 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the "American Medical Institute of Chicago," from the first "81, '82.

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"CINCINNATI, July 3, 1862.

"Dr. Wilson:

"DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for about twenty years, and I think I may safely say that in his line of practice I do not know of a better man. I have been intimately acquainted with his course of treatment, and in my opinion, he is entitled to the confidence of the community, and I take pleasure in recommending patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I can believe, he will do himself, and give the most perfect satisfaction. He has from the start made the study of what are called special diseases a specialty, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient for a first class treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study; than to him. You can think safely recommending or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself.

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Dr. James, of whom the letter speaks, is now permanently located in Chicago, at 96 Randolph street. Cures diseases of the blood and organic weakness, and diseases of females. Office open from 8 A. M till 9 P. M.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1862.

The week drew to an end very dull in the money market. Parties who have the right to discount interest can obtain all the money they want, but customers are so plenty, and their wants so heavy, that the amount are put to a severe test to meet the demand. Rates of interest may concede half per cent on large accommodations to bond customers, but that would be below the general market.

New York exchange is the cheapest article in the market. Most of the leading houses sell their customers at a small charge ¼ to outsiders, and this is the general rate of the brokers and some of the leading houses refuse to sell. The banks buy freely at par, and perhaps a fraction above to accommodate paid. It is believed that within a few days the pork trade will relieve the market.

The brokers paid 99@99¼ for gold, but the market appears about here of the "article."

Old Treasury notes were bought at about 75%.

The range for silver was 2@2½—the lower figure for small coins.

BANK CIRCULATION IN WISCONSIN.—The Janesville *Gazette*, 5th inst., says: "The bank circulation in this State has increased during the past month $267,190. The whole amount is $2,463,500.

MORE GREENBACKS.—The New York *Post* of the 5th inst. says:

There are private advices in the street from Washington, which leads to the belief that Mr. Chase will recommend the issue of more currency, in order to meet the current expenses of the war. The Secretary will estimate the public debt at a much larger figure than the community generally suppose it to be, but he will probably defer to the Congressional Committee, which was promised by Dr. Wilson, of Philipsburg, Pa., from Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James. Dr. James has a handsome hotel, 93 Custom House street, New Orleans, La. (established in 1850,) and permanently located at 96 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

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COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING THIS MORNING.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar'y. bu.
G & C R R.	1004	6233	54	8000	97	649
I R R.	330	2100	2100		200	
I C R R.	744	7250	9100	800	500	500
T & A G R R.	1400	15975	1000	5000		
N W R R.	1172	7200			3361	1973
A & S L R R.	360	1320	7000			
Total	4437	39955	20639	9058	1505	3722
	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Live Dr'd Hogs. No.	Beef Cattle. No.	
G & C R R.	1	1		1	1	
I R R.	1040	2210	5300	1100	154	48
I C R R.	1	1		1	1	
T & A G R R.	679	1030		973	498	79
N W R R.	1797	1042	490	581	1	
A & S L R R.						
Total	1916	19294	5490	12115	945	466

There was a good attendance on Change to-day, but the unsettled condition of gold rendered the general markets dull.

In Provisions there was but little done, and a very quiet feeling prevailed. Buyers were unwilling to operate except at a decline equivalent to the depreciation in gold, and holders were firm at full figures yesterday—the transactions were consequently light. Mess Pork is offered at $10.25@ for old, and $11.20 for new, but there was no sales. Since the sales of Monday, Beef advance at $10@25 per bbl, but buyers have redoupt their offers to be at. There is nothing doing whatever in Mess Beef, and quotations are entirely nominal, but we report a sale of 100 tres Prime Mess at $7.50@8.00. Cut Meats are in limited demand, with sales to-day of 1,500 Hams at 5c, loose. Green Hams are in good request at 4½c—with sales of 5,000 pcs at that price. There are buyers of English Meats, but buyers and sellers are 4@5c apart in their views. Lard was quiet—with sales of only about 200 pkgs at 6½c for prime Kettle Leaf, and 7@8¼c for Head and Gut. Yellow Grease was sold at 5½c.

Dressed Hogs were in but light supply—the receipts being only 90—and the market was firmer and more active—with sales at a range of $2.60@4.10. The bulk of the transactions for good hogs $3.90@4.10, dividing on 200 lbs—although one lot of Texans choice, brought as high as $4.37½.

There was but little neglected—and the transactions were limited to sales of superfine brands at $2.65@3.20. There was little or no demand for extras. Theat ruled dull and prices declined 2@3c ₱ bushel—with light sales at 85@90c for No 2 Red Winter—85½c for Rejected Red; and 90@92c for No 2 Spring; 79½@80c for No 2 Spring and 70@74c for Rejected Spring—the market closing dull.

Corn declined 1@c per bushel—with liberal transactions at 34c for Mixed in store and 41 for No 2 Rejected. At the opening a few car-loads of Mixed were sold at 33½c.

Oats were steady at 29@29½c. Rye and Barley were neglected and quiet. Highwines were active and steady—with sales of about 1,000 bbls at 36c.

Seeds were quiet and without change. Clover is in request at $4.35. Timothy sold at $1.65. Flax Seed is still in active demand—with sales at $2.05.

The market for Tallow is dull, and we note sales ₱ pound at 9c. Hides are in active demand and very firm.

To-day the fruit is more active and we note liberal sales of New York Green Apples at $2.25 and Dried Apples at 8@9c.

Potatoes again declined 10c per bu—Onondaga selling to-day at $1.25 for fine, white and round. There is no demand whatever for inferior lots.

Beef cattle are steady at yesterday's quotations. We note sales of about 300 head at $2.00@3.00.

The market for Live Hogs was unsettled to-day, owing to the decline reported in New York—the sellers being disposed to hold off for more favorable rates. Sales did at $4.00 for rib and 4½c for clear.

Hogs at Buffalo.

On the 5th, the sales of live hogs were at $3.60@3.80. Receipts, 894.

Dressed Hogs at Pittsburg—Dec. 4.

The demand by packers was active at $4.50@4.75.

Dressed Hogs at Detroit—Dec. 5.

The market was firm, with sales at $3.25@4.00. The demand was good.

Allegheny Cattle Market—Dec. 4.

The receipts were 2,970 Beeves, of which 1,700 were sold at lower prices—the market ruling very dull. Sales ranged from $3.00@3.75.

Hogs declined 10@ ₱ lb—closing at $3.50@4.00—a few sales of extra being sold at $4.25, and inferior at $3.00@3.50.

Heavy Sale of Beef Cattle in Indiana.

The largest sale of cattle ever made in Indiana, says the Lafayette *Courier*, was closed a few days since by P. Boswell of Parish Grove—1,000 head, amounting to $40,000.

Philadelphia Provision Market—December 4.

The *North American* says: The Provision market remains inactive; the only sales we hear of were 40,000 pounds old bacon sides at 6c, and some roll butter at 20@22c per lb.

Carbon Oil.

In Pittsburgh on the 4th, Refined is quoted by the *Gazette* as dull at 70@75c. Bulk oil, 31@32c.

In Philadelphia also the market is dull. On the 4th 1,000 bbls refined were sold on p. t.

In New York the market for Refined is dull at 70c.

Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Dec. 6.

There is a good deal of ice in the Welland Canal, probably sufficient to close navigation by to-morrow.

Barley in Detroit.

The market on the 5th was dull and drooping—with light sales at $2.00@2.25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Seeds in New York.

On the 6th Clover sold at 10½@10½, with a good demand. Timothy, $2.00@2.12½. Flax, $2.60@2.90.

Ocean Freights at New York.

On the 6th, wheat was taken to Liverpool at 9d in American and 9d in foreign vessels.

Salt in New York.

On the 6th inst. several cargoes of Turk's Island were sold at 30@31c—the market ruling heavy.

Seeds in Philadelphia.

Clover is in good request. Sales 1,000 lbs at $6.37½@6.50. Flax $2.90@3.00.

Boston Provision Market—Dec. 3.

Pork is quiet at $11.75@12.25 for prime; $13@13.50 for mess; $15.50@16 for clear cut. Beef ranges from $12.50@13.25 ₱ bbl for eastern and western. Lard 9¾@10c in bris and tierces, and 10½@11c in kegs; and smoked hams 9@9½c, as to quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FLOUR—Less active and scarcely so firm. Prices unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and unchanged.

CORN—Dull and about a shade lower. Chicago spring $1.00@1.06. Milwaukee club $1.04@1.05; Whitey red corn $1.00@1.01. Oats scarcely so firm, and prices without decided change at 76c for shipping mixed western, including two or three parcels prime at 81½@82c. Rye quiet and firm at 66c@68c.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet at 20@40c. Molasses sales 100 hhds Cuba, at 32½c. Oats firmer at 46c.

WHISKY—Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—FLOUR—Firm but dull.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce, with an upward tendency. Red, $1.00@1.05. Corn has an advancing tendency at 70c.

WHISKY—50c.

MARRIED.

At LaCrosse, Wis., on Saturday, Nov. 29 by the Rev. M. Chapel, Mr. CHARLES R. BAYLEY to Miss CHLOE V. MCDOWALL.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 5th, 1862, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Bross, ELIZA, wife of Lyman Ellis, aged 43 years.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Harrison place, at 2½ o'clock, p. m. Sunday next.

Real Estate.

MUST BE SOLD
WITHIN ONE WEEK,
AT SOME PRICE FOR CASH,
LOTS 12 and 13, BLOCK 3,
Ellis' Addition to Chicago, in the Grove.

This property contains 2 1-4 acres, and offers great inducements to speculators. The large sum of money can be realized in a few years by subdivision into residence lots. Lot for sale at the office of

THOS. B. BRYAN,
Real Estate Attorney.
dec-3-781-1w

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thrifty settlement of Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad.

Produces Larger Crops,

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to 612 Race, corner Sixth street, Philadelphia, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. dec-4-781-1m

REAL ESTATE.—We have for sale or lease, a large number of

RESIDENCE LOTS,

On Randolph, Lake, Fulton, Prairie and Kinzie streets.

Also, to lease on long time—Lots 19 and 20 on the south corner of Michigan and Franklin streets, excellently adapted for manufacturing purposes.

ELLERSON & HIGH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock. no4-1y

Glad News for the Unfortunate.

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST
Cures from One to Three Days.
CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION.

The two Medicines combined being complete, and needing no other. Medicine can ever be the most obstinate case of Chronic Disease, and is specially recommended in those cases of FLOUR, ALBUS, (or Whites in Females) where all the old, numerous preparations have failed.

☞ These preparations are not only as good as other MEDICINES, BUT THEY ARE WORTH TWICE THE MONEY. We say this because we know that these never fail to cure in a few days, while all others do fail in many cases.

They are unlike every other Medicines prescribed for Chronic Diseases, as they contain no copaiba or mineral poison. The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" should be taken internally, in teaspoonful doses, and is diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

☞ By the use of the "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION," the two combined, all indroper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain, will they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say:

NEVER DESPAIR! THE "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION" will cure you after all Doctors have failed!!

☞ For full particulars get a Circular FREE, from any Drug Store in the country, or write to the Proprietor, who will mail, FREE, to any address, a full treatise.

☞ Price—"CHEROKEE REMEDY," $2 per bottle, or three bottles $5.

☞ Price—"CHEROKEE INJECTION," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to any address, on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists, everywhere.

Dr. W. R. Merwin, Sole Proprietor,
6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
SMITH & DWYER,
94 Lake street, Chicago,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
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Found.

FOUND—A Pocket Book, Containing a small sum of money and papers. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply to J. S. KIRK & CO., No. 28 River street. dec-6-2t

General Notices.

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from, Boston, Mass., may be consulted at 258 Madison street, between Wells and Franklin streets, for a short time only. She can tell the past, present and future. Terms—50 cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. dec-6-781-1w

KINDLING WOOD.—Why will householders pay $5.00 per cord for wood, and the expense of preparing for kindling? when they can purchase the Cleansing Fluid of KELLOGG & GRAY, dec 5-766-1w Cor. Market and Washington sts.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
Pig Iron, just received and for sale by
dec-6-781-1w JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.

FARMERS ATTENTION.—Rags taken in pay for Knitting Work. All persons
One pound of White Cotton Rags
will pay for one pair of Socks, if the yarn be furnished. Call at GROUE FIELD at 311 West Lake street, Chicago. dec5-776-1w

NOTICE.—All parties owning property on the late Fair Ground, known as Camp Tyler, South Chicago, are hereby notified that the said grounds are no longer used by the United States Government, and all property therein located will remain at the risk of the proprietors.

Parties are hereby notified that no damage done to said property, should present